

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, clear, part sun, Temp. 24-33 (75-85). Thursday, sunny. LONDON: Wednesday, dull, sunny intervals, Temp. 22-33 (73-85). THURSDAY: cloudy, Temp. 26-31 (84-92). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, Temp. 26-32 (82-91).

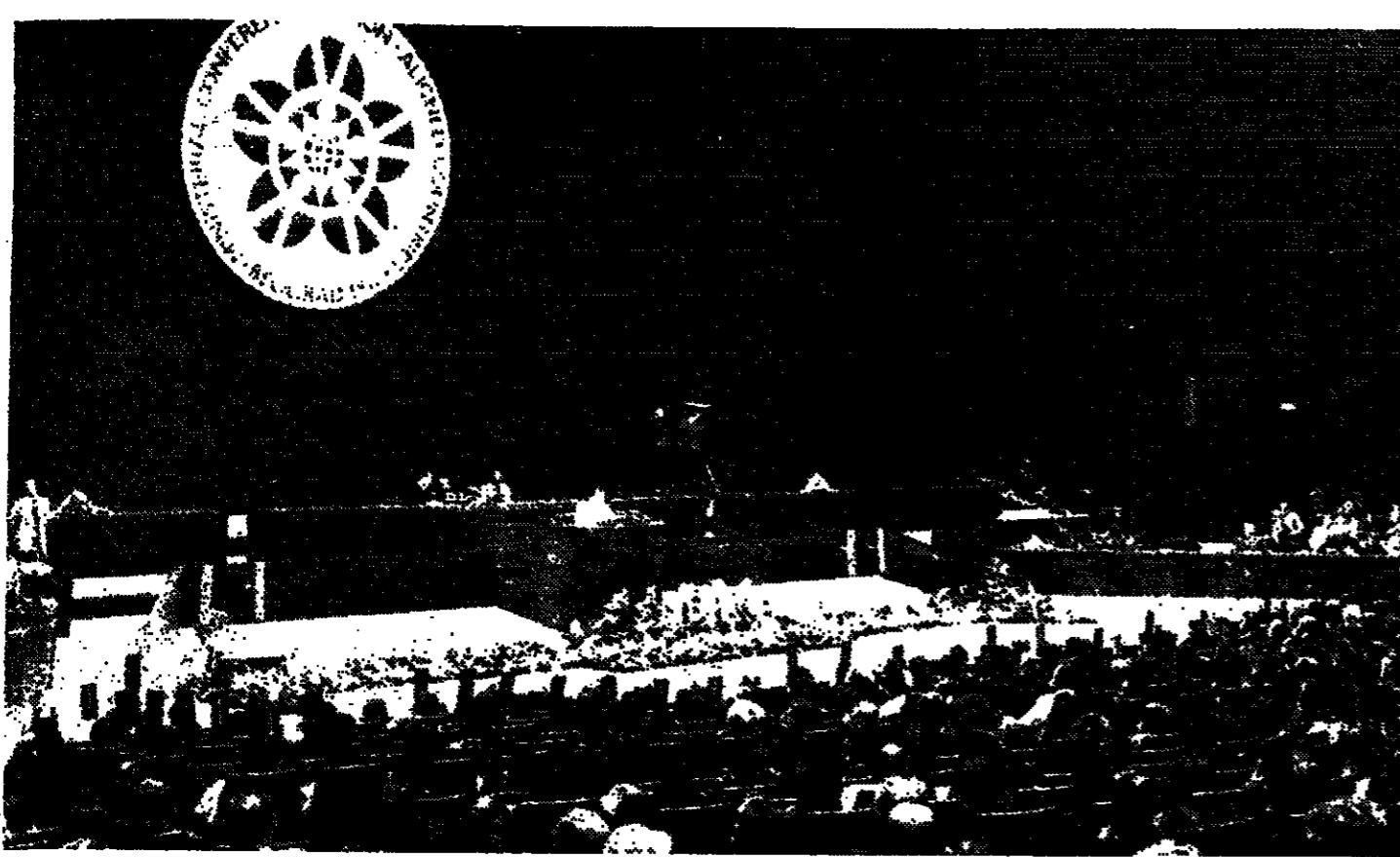
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1978

Established 1887



Delegates in Belgrade Congress Center hall listen to President Tito give address during summit session. United Press International

## Senate Votes to Lift Embargo On Weapons Sales to Turkey

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate today voted to lift the three-year-old U.S. arms embargo against Turkey — a move supporters said would restore Turkey's NATO strength and help to spur a Cyprus settlement.

The lifting of the embargo must still be approved by the House, where it will be taken up next week, and aides said that prospects for passage were uncertain.

The 57-to-42 Senate vote marked a major foreign policy victory for President Carter, who had called the removal of the ban the most important foreign issue still facing Congress this session. It was more heavily in the administration's favor than had been expected.

The vote was on a compromise proposal by Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and several other senators. It was endorsed by the White House after it became evident that a flat proposal to end the embargo would probably fail.

The compromise repeals the language of U.S. law by which Congress imposed a total embargo on arms sales to Turkey in retaliation for the 1974 invasion of Cyprus. The ban subsequently was modified to permit Turkey up to \$175 million in military aid so that it was able to meet its NATO commitments.

The Senate compromise, in addition to the language repeal, would retain that ceiling for Turkey and increase aid to Greece to the same level for fiscal 1979. But it would make subsequent aid conditional on serious efforts by the two countries to reach an agreement over Cyprus and to adhere to human rights principles on the island.

Arguing that retention of the embargo would be counterproductive to U.S. policy, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told the Senate: "Enough is enough. We have made our point."

Proponents of continuing the ban claimed that Turkey — despite the embargo — was still the third largest recipient of U.S. military aid after Israel and South Korea, and that it has refused to make any concessions toward resolving its dispute with Greece over Cyprus.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said that the choice was "appeasement or peace." He said that by lifting the ban, the Senate would be "sending a message to other countries to whom we supply arms that they need not take U.S. law seriously."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that the Senate should recognize

that, in actuality, "there is no embargo . . . we are talking about moral disapproval" of Turkey's actions. Turkey, he said, draws more military aid from the United States annually since the embargo went into effect in early 1975 than it did previously and that in addition to the \$175 million in arms aid.

"That is hardly an embargo," he said.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who supported lifting the ban, said that over the three years, Turkey's military equipment has become obsolete and short of spare parts.

"If the deterioration continues unabated," he said, "Turkey will be unable to fulfill adequately its important NATO function."

Sen. Church also contended that there have been recent indications by the Turkish side of a more flexible approach to negotiating a Cyprus settlement.

### House Votes N.Y. Funds

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The House today approved by 244 to 157 the compromise version of a \$1.65-billion aid bill intended to save New York City from bankruptcy. The Senate was expected to vote on the bill tomorrow.

### Dollar Dips Against Yen

LONDON, July 25 (AP-DJ)

— The dollar continued sliding to new lows against the yen in trading in Tokyo and Europe, but managed to rise modestly against most other currencies yesterday. Dealers attributed the uplift to a technical reaction and profit-taking on yesterday's sharp drop, but said they see no reason to expect a substantial turnaround.

In related news, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development urged the Carter administration to accept a sharp drop in the nation's economic growth rate as a means to dampen inflation and strengthen the dollar. Details on Page 7.

## Egypt Rejects Israeli Proposals

By Marvin Howe

CAIRO, July 25 (NYT) — Egypt today dismissed Israel's offer to discuss the sovereignty of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip after five years as "nothing

new" and looked to the United States to soften the Israeli stand.

In the wake of what is seen here as continued intransigence on the part of the Israeli government, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat called an extraordinary meeting of

the National Security Council, Egypt's highest policy-making body, for tomorrow to review the status of the peace initiative.

Egyptian government and press quarters have shown impatience over the lack of progress in the peace negotiations and there is increasing talk of "the October deadline." Mr. Sadat has suggested that if the deadlock continues, he might refuse to extend the Sinai disengagement agreement of 1975.

Egyptian government sources maintained that the proposal to discuss the sovereignty question after a five-year transitional period, made before the Knesset yesterday by Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, contained nothing new. The sources emphasized that the proposal had already been rejected.

A senior Foreign Ministry official reiterated his government's stand that there must be "some new element, some movement" before Egypt would agree to participate in further direct talks with Israel.

Egypt rejected a message from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as being "merely a repetition of Israel's declarations during the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Petition Asks Fast Action On U.S. Overseas Taxes

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, July 25 (IHT)

— A petition urging Congress to finish speedily its revision of the taxation of Americans abroad was presented today to Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, but Rep. Ullman said his committee could not take up the bill this week.

The petition, signed by more than 3,000 U.S. citizens living overseas, and given to Rep. Ullman by representatives of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, called on the committee to "report out a bill this week providing for fair and equita-

ble treatment" for all Americans abroad.

It also asked the panel to delete a provision in legislation approved by a Ways and Means subcommittee last month that would deny an income exclusion to Americans living in Western Europe and Canada.

During an afternoon meeting with members of the two groups, Rep. Ullman said that due to the press of business, his committee would not be able to take up the overseas tax bill this week. However, he expressed confidence that the measure would be marked up as soon as possible and be ef-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

By Roy Reed

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, July 25 (NYT) — Derry has been the Irish Jerusalem, sacred, disputed ground for nearly 400 years.

A determined Protestant minority took over in about 1600 and ran the city for 15 generations. Ten years ago, the Catholic majority rose from the Bogside and started the civil-rights movement that was to change Derry and the rest of Northern Ireland.

The larger consequences are well known: The revival of guerrilla armies, the fall of the provincial government, occupation by the British Army, direct rule by the British government, bombings and burnings, and more than 1,800 persons dead.

But a less-known consequence is the extraordinary effect that the uprising has had on this city. For the first time since 1600, the Catholic majority seems to be gaining the upper hand in the town that the British settlers renamed Londonderry. The Protestant minority, long outnumbered 2 to 1, is pulling out.

Across the River

They are not actually leaving town. They are simply moving to the other side of the Foyle River, the tidal stream that divides the

two communities. "Most of the Protestants have moved to the east bank and most of the Catholics have moved to the west bank," said Michael Cunanan, a Catholic city councilor. "People feel safer living with their own kind."

The move is far more painful for the Protestants than for the Catholics. Moving to the safety of the Waterside across the river means giving up the heart of the sacred ground. It was the old west bank city, the site of St. Columba's sixth-century monastery, that

## Catholic Majority Gains Upper Hand in Ireland's 'Jerusalem'

### Protestants in Londonderry Pulling Out After 400 Years

the British settlers fortified, died for and turned into a Protestant holy place.

Behind these walls in 1689, they endured one of the world's memorable sieges, holding out against the army of the Catholic King, James II, for 105 days. Every year since then, their heirs have gathered inside the walls to celebrate the Protestant ascendancy.

Now only a few hundred Protestants remain on the west bank. At the head of the exodus are Protestant business whose stores and shops have been bombed by terrorists in the old city center. Protestant political leaders partly blame the British government, which, they say, has been niggardly in compensating the businesses for their losses. Government insurance covers a fraction of the cost of rebuilding, they say.

The exodus coincides with a new political spirit that seems to be improving the lives of the long-dominated Catholics. The local Londonderry government, although severely limited in power under direct British rule, has become a model of shared authority for the two traditions.

Violence has also declined. A few weeks ago, the security forces took down their street barriers and stopped checking cars and shoppers entering the city center. The atmosphere has become freer, residents say, although there have been outbreaks of violence since then.

The soldiers, with guns drawn, still patrol by day in front of the burned shells of stores and bars. And the Provisional Irish Republican Army, strong in the Catholic community, still prowls by night.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20.8 Fr.	Lebanon	12.25
Denmark	3.50 Dkr.	Luxembourg	20 L.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fr.
Finland	2.50	Nigeria	10 L.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N. K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pts.
Greece	18 Dr.	Sweden	1.70 S.K.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.70 S.K.
Iran	150.00	Turkey	11 L.
Israel	400 Lira	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25
Italy	120.00	Yugoslavia	20 D.

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## Tito Warns Third World Over East-West Struggle

### In Opening Nonaligned Conference

By Flora Lewis

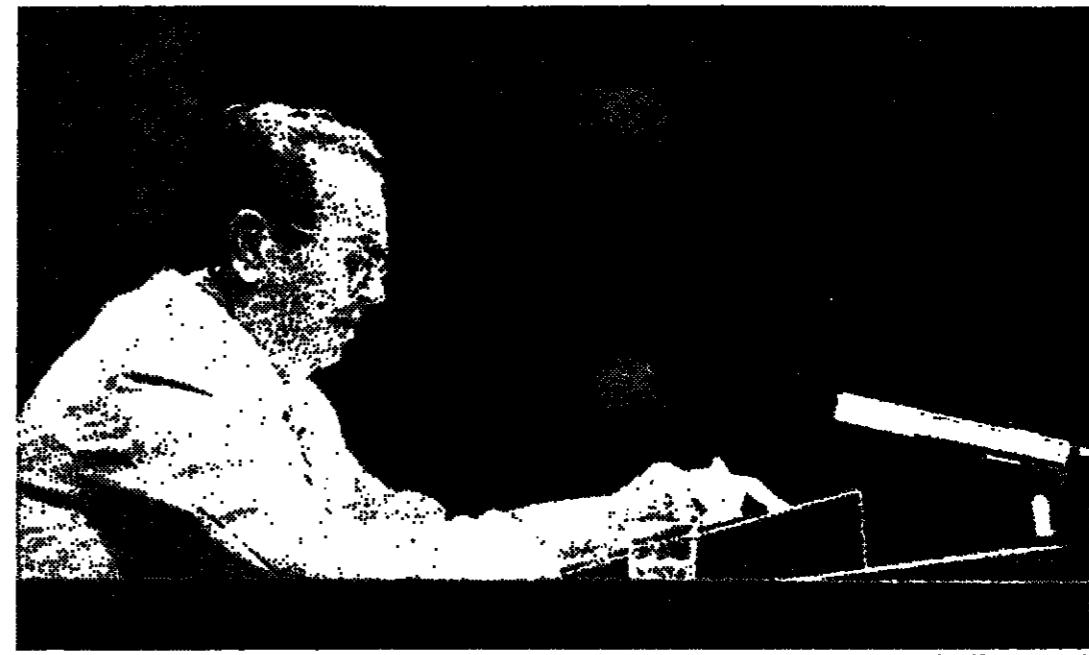
BELGRADE, July 25 (NYT) — Yugoslav President Tito today warned the world's nonaligned countries against letting their disputes escalate into East-West power struggles by calling in foreign forces, especially in Africa.

While it named no states, Marshal Tito's speech at the opening session of the 113-member nonaligned conference was clearly aimed against Soviet-backed Cuban intervention in Africa.

"There is every indication that we have again arrived at a dangerous crossroad," the president said, calling on all members of the nonaligned movement to "devise effective means" for settling their disputes "peacefully and democratically." Otherwise, "new forms of colonial presence, or of foreign influence and domination" may be imposed.

Just after he spoke, Zaire's foreign minister, Umba Di Lutete, disclosed that his country has reached an agreement with Angola, which was used as a base for an invasion of Zaire's southern province of Shaba this spring by Katangese rebels. The fighting threatened to blow up into a superpower confrontation.

In related news, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development urged the Carter administration to accept a sharp drop in the nation's economic growth rate as a means to dampen inflation and strengthen the dollar. Details on Page 7.



Yugoslav President Tito addresses opening of ministerial conference of nonaligned nations. United Press International

### Policy-Makers Affected

## U.S. Bans Top Visits to Russia

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI)

— In a further sign of cooling relations with Moscow, the State Department today announced a general ban on high-level visits to the Soviet Union by U.S. government officials.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "Pending a review of our policy, we are deferring on a case-by-case basis high-level visits by American officials to the Soviet Union."

He defined "high-level" to mean policy-makers, and said the working-level visits — generally involving officials below the rank of assistant secretary — would be unaffected.

Mr. Carter stressed that the United States is not trying to discourage private firms or groups from continuing exchanges with the Soviet Union, nor have visas been denied to Soviet officials wanting to travel to the United States.

He said that the department asked Lawrence Simons, assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to cancel a scheduled trip to a U.S.-Soviet housing conference. The conferences began

in 1972, as early evidence that detente between the two superpowers was beginning to flourish.

Mr. Simons' visit is the third high-level U.S. visit to the Soviet Union that has been canceled at the department's request within the last month.

Earlier, the department blocked official visits by delegations headed by Frank Press, presidential science adviser, and Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams says that his plans for a September trip are to be unaffected.

Mr. Carter linked the ban on high-level trips to the Soviet treatment of U.S. journalists and to the recent trials of Soviet dissidents.

"We'd hope as the atmosphere gets better, we could allow such exchanges to become more active," he said.

### Better Than Now

Asked what guidelines would be used in defining a better atmosphere, Mr. Carter answered,

"Something better than is going on right now."

In related developments affecting U.S.-Soviet relations:

• Deputy assistant secretary of state Mark Schneider told a House subcommittee that there is increasing concern that the Soviet Post Office is refusing to deliver mail postmarked in the United States to prominent Soviet dissidents. He said that the department may make a diplomatic approach to the Kremlin on the issue.

• The Soviet press has accused the U.S. government of knowing in advance about a bombing attack on a Soviet Intourist office in New York and said that President Carter made statements "marked by duplicity and inconsistency" at his last news conference.

• The State Department said that it "categorically rejected" Soviet charges that U.S. diplomat Raymond Smith was attacked by Soviet police outside the U.S. embassy because "it ignored a lawful request to identify himself and tried to drag a militiaman onto our embassy's property."



Gen. Hiroo Kurihara

## Japan Abruptly Dismisses Highest Military Officer

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 25 (WP) — Japan's highest-ranking uniformed military officer was abruptly dismissed yesterday for making controversial remarks about civilian control of the Japanese defense forces.

Gen. Hiroo Kurihara, 58, was removed as chairman of the joint staff council because he said that the military might have to take "supradog" actions to defend Japan in the event of a surprise attack or in other circumstances.

Shin Kanemaru, director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, publicly rebuked the general and

said that his comments had created a misunderstanding about civilian control of uniformed men.

It was the first dismissal in Japan's postwar history of such a high-ranking military official and underscored the unusual public debate over defense issues that has arisen this year.

### Reappraisal Advocated

## After Years of Secrecy

## U.K. Cabinet Panels Unveiled

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 25 (UPI) — The great veil of secrecy enveloping the prime minister's influential Cabinet committees has been pierced for the first time.

A detailed analysis by Bruce Page, editor of the New Statesman, concluded that the system made Britain's prime minister much more than a first among equals and was turning Britain's Cabinet style of government into something resembling a presidential regime.

Since the start of the century, when British government took on more responsibilities and the Cabinet was split into committees to deal with them, enormous secrecy has surrounded the technique. Both the subject matter and the membership of these committees has been secret.

Indeed, a parliamentary select committee once discovered that Cabinet committees, like telephone tapping and security arrangements at Chequers, were subjects that successive prime ministers have refused to discuss in the Commons.

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In the wake of Mr. Page's article, some of this may be relaxed. A member of the staff of Prime Minister James Callaghan yesterday confirmed much of what Mr. Page wrote, but still defended the secrecy.

But the government is expected to issue a white paper reflecting the views of Mr. Callaghan and his majority on the committee. Thus the prospects of a new broadcasting authority here have been increased.

In all, Mr. Page estimated that there are about 20 to 25 permanent or standing committees, of which half are consequential. In addition, Mr. Callaghan has named about 130 ad hoc committees to deal with temporary issues.

## Unique Position

On the world scene, the most important is DOP, dealing with defense and foreign policy. Besides the foreign secretary, home secretary and chancellor of the exchequer, the chief of the defense staff normally attends its meetings. Mr. Page said. This makes the defense chief unique in government and gives him extra clout with which to plead the case of the services for more cash.

At home, the "first team" sits on EY or economic strategy. Mr. Callaghan chairs this committee, which includes Denis Healey, chancellor of the exchequer; Merlyn Rees, home secretary; David Owen, foreign secretary; Michael Foot, leader of the Commons; Eric Varley, industry; Mr. Benn, energy; Mr. Hattersley, prices; Albert Booth, employment; Peter Shore, environment; Edmund Dell, trade; Shirley Williams, education; Harold Lever, the Cabinet economic adviser, and Joel Barnett, chief secretary to the treasury.

According to Mr. Page, senior civil servants and the Home Office, which supervises television, supported the view of the broadcasters. Sir John Hunt, secretary to the Cabinet and a key civil servant, proposed a Cabinet committee that was likely to produce a recommendation favored by the broadcasters.

## Callaghan Preference

But Mr. Callaghan, unenthusiastic about the way the two broadcasting hierarchies treat politicians, favored an open broadcasting authority for the fourth channel.

So he made himself chairman of the Cabinet committee and staked it with three other like-minded ministers: Tony Benn, Roy Hattersley and William Rodgers. They and their colleagues, Mr. Page said, were heavily lobbied by both the

party, which is mainly Catholic, moderately nationalist and well connected with prominent Irish-Americans like Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

The party decided in 1973, when a new one-man, one-vote system was started, not to treat the Protestants as the Catholics had been treated.

"We feel a particular duty to demonstrate that the boot is not on the other foot," said John Hume, the party's deputy leader, recently.

Mr. Hume's party could easily control the mayor's office full time, but it chooses to rotate the job annually with the main Protestant party, the Unionists. This year's mayor, T.M. Craig, is a Unionist.

Derry Catholics now get their share of housing and jobs. About 5,000 units of public housing have been built — with British money — and allocated on a system that gives preference to large families.

Mr. Hume and others hope that Catholic-Protestant cooperation in Derry will inspire similar power-sharing elsewhere in the province. So far, however, Protestants in other towns see Derry as a threat rather than a model. There has been little movement toward power-sharing in towns with a Protestant majority.

Derry's Protestant leaders tend to approve of the new system here. Mayor Craig said that it generally works well, although he is not happy.

**Egypt Rejects Israeli Bid On West Bank and Gaza**

(Continued from Page 1)

This is the first meeting of the council since March, when it was decided to go ahead with the peace initiative in spite of Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat is to brief the council on the results of last week's meeting near London of foreign ministers from the United States, Egypt and Israel and on his own recent meetings in Austria with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel is to fly to Jordan tomorrow for talks with King Hussein and other Jordanian officials on the latest developments concerning the West Bank and the Palestinian issue.

Egypt believes that it cannot continue much longer to negotiate a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement alone, according to authoritative sources, and hopes to bring Jordan into the peace talks soon.

In a subsequent controversy, Gen. Kurisu declared that Japan should have the right to "attack the other side's base" to defend itself if attacked, a position that many believed violated the premise that Japan should have only defensive weapons. Gen. Kurisu said that it was "difficult" to distinguish between offensive and defensive weapons.

On the Senate, which has passed its own measure, the Senate version is much less generous than that adopted by the House subcommittee.

Supporters hope to complete congressional action on the bill before Aug. 15, the extended deadline for filing of U.S. income tax returns by Americans overseas.



LONGEST PUZZLE — Arne Meyer-Oldenburg, a teacher in Trossingen, West Germany, rolls out his 33-meter-long crossword puzzle, reputed to be the world's largest. It has 7,612 horizontal questions and 8,823 vertical ones.

## With Funds From Abroad

## Pakistan Accuses Bhutto Of Manipulating Election

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 25 (UPI) — The government has released a 405-page report purporting to document vast electoral malpractice last year by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the prime minister, with use of more than \$3 million from an unnamed "foreign head of state."

The voluminous "white paper," with 1,044 pages of documents appended, said yesterday that the foreign contribution was delivered by a woman known in Pakistan as "General Rani."

It incriminated the Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI) of Pakistani banker Agha Hasan Abadi, who has also been named in connection with controversial dealings of Bert Lance, the former U.S. budget director. The white paper said that the BCCI was the financing medium for ambitious manipulation of the elections of March last year.

The appended documents include photostats of personal letters, bank documents and "a blueprint for rigging" the elections, in which Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won all but 37 of the 200 National Assembly seats.

Mr. Bhutto's chief defense counsel, Yahya Bhaktiar, is scheduled to go on trial for election rigging in Baluchistan province, once the Bhutto appeal has been settled.

The role of "General Rani," said to be a notorious procurer for the wealthy, was apparently only that of courier, the white paper said. Her present whereabouts were not stated.

## Inquiry Committee

The white paper relies on two sources of material: documents signed or circulated by Mr. Bhutto and his aides, including intelligence officials and top civil servants, and findings of a committee of inquiry appointed by Gen. Zia in November.

It accuses the Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI) of Pakistani banker Agha Hasan Abadi, who has also been named in connection with controversial dealings of Bert Lance, the former U.S. budget director. The white paper said that the BCCI was the financing medium for ambitious manipulation of the elections of March last year.

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Mr. Bhutto's chief defense counsel, Yahya Bhaktiar, is scheduled to go on trial for election rigging in Baluchistan province, once the Bhutto appeal has been settled.

The document charges that Mr. Bhutto used government and other money to build a "do or die" election organization with a "pyramid-like structure" of polling stations at the base and the district communions at the apex.

It accuses Mr. Bhutto of buying off the election commission, an autonomous body under the constitution. "Bhutto and his lieutenants succeeded in reducing the election commission to a handmaiden of the party in power and an instrument in its electoral designs," the document said.

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## Reacting to Reports

## Carter Warns Staff To Obey Drug Laws

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — President Carter, responding to reports of drug use by White House employees, warned his staff yesterday to obey the drug laws, even if they disagree with them, or "seek employment elsewhere."

"I expect every member of the White House staff to obey the law," the president wrote in a sharply worded memorandum distributed to the 351 White House staff members.

"Whether you agree with the law or whether or not others obey the law is totally irrelevant. You will obey it, or you will seek employment elsewhere," the statement said.

## Deeply Concerned

The president said that he had been "deeply concerned over recent reports that some members of the White House staff are using illegal drugs." He added that he expected the senior staff to "convey my feelings directly and in no uncertain terms" to every member of the staff.

The president's admonishing memo — the first of its kind to the White House staff since he took office — followed a statement last week by his former drug-policy adviser, Dr. Peter Bourne, that there was a "high incidence" of marijuana use by the staff and "occasional" use of cocaine.

That remark and Dr. Bourne's resignation Thursday were commented on yesterday by the speaker of the House, Thomas O'Neill Jr., and the Senate minority leader, Howard Baker. Sen. Baker called for an inquiry, perhaps by the Justice Department, into drug use by the White House staff.

Rep. O'Neill, calling himself "an old square," said he would not tolerate the use of marijuana during duty hours by anyone on his staff.

## Mrs. Carter's View

In addition, Rosalynn Carter, the president's wife, said that it was "ridiculous" to conclude from recent events that there was widespread use of drugs at the White House.

"There's not a drug problem at the White House and everybody knows that," Mrs. Carter said at a luncheon with reporters and editors of the Washington bureau of The New York Times. "If there was, it would have been exposed long before now."

Dr. Bourne, who served as Mr. Carter's principal adviser on narcotics policy, resigned last week after admitting that he had prescribed a powerful sedative for a member of the White House staff under a false name.

The controversy took on a politi-

## 3 E. Germans Bluff Way Over Wall in Berlin

BERLIN, July 25 (AP) — Three East German medical students bluffed their way across the wall into West Berlin by using home-tailored uniforms and a car with phony East German military plates. The West Berlin Human Rights Society said yesterday in a rare report on escape methods.

The report said that two of the students, men dressed in clothing resembling the camouflage outfits worn by East German border guards, approached the wall in the car, with the third student, a woman, hidden in the trunk.

They used a flashlight to blink signals to a watch tower, gaining enough time to reach the wall without raising an alarm. The signals were said to be part of a border-guard code that the refugees had deciphered after several months' observation.

The two men cut the chain of a door leading to the wall and replaced it with their own chain. At a place difficult to watch from the towers, the three unidentified refugees assembled three ladders and scaled the 3.4-meter-high wall. Only after the escapees reached West Berlin did the border guards sound the alarm, the report said.

## Yogurt Regulations Firmly Set In World Chess Championship

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, July 25 (AP) — Champion Anatoly Karpov was told today that he can eat violet-colored yogurt prepared by his Soviet cook and delivered by a Filipino waiter at specified times during the remaining games of the World Chess Championship.

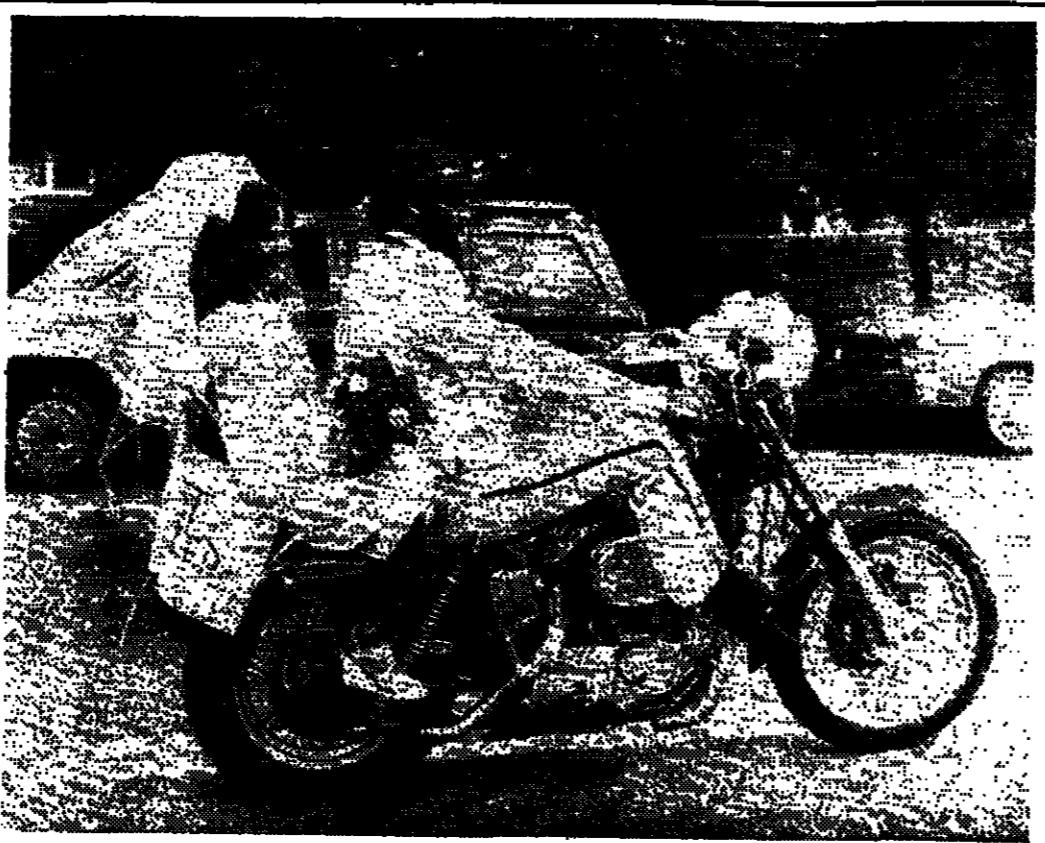
Any change in color and flavor will have to be reported in writing to tournament officials, said chief arbiter Lothar Schmid.

Thus was the affair whimsically known as the "tempest in a yogurt cup" resolved and the way apparently cleared for resumption of the Soviet champion's defense against Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi. The first four games, including today's, have ended in draws.

The yogurt controversy erupted after the second game. Mr. Korchnoi protested that Mr. Schmid had passed a cup of yogurt from the Soviet delegation to Mr. Karpov during the game.

During the third game, Mr. Schmid asked Petra Leeuwerick, head of Mr. Korchnoi's delegation, if another yogurt could be delivered to Mr. Karpov. She agreed but said it could not be done again.

Mr. Schmid said that he hoped the compromise would satisfy Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi, who claimed that the delivery of yogurt from the Soviet delegation could provide coded signals to make a particular move.



LOVE ON WHEELS — James and Mary Everett undoubtedly had drivers looking as they made their getaway to the shore after being married on the cycle in Hamilton Township, N.J.

## 'Image' Problem Conceded

## Mrs. Carter Defends President's Record

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — Rosalynn Carter conceded yesterday that President Carter has an image problem. But she said she does not feel that the public perception of her husband is accurate.

"They think he's incompetent; he is not incompetent," she insisted, her voice growing stern. "They think he's indecisive; he's not indecisive. He's very strong; he's very determined, he knows what he

wants and he doesn't back down, but he knows that in politics you have to compromise."

In a luncheon meeting with reporters and editors of The New York Times, Mrs. Carter offered a number of reasons for this poor image, a press that focuses too often on negative or irrelevant details, an "open administration" that airs its differences in public, a post-Watergate mood that nourishes distrust of anyone in power, and a White House staff that has

failed to convey the president's accomplishments.

Frustrated and angry with the situation, Mrs. Carter played an important role in the recent assignment of Gerald Rafshoon, a long-time Carter adviser, to the job of creating a new presidential image in the media. "I want people to know what we're doing," Mrs. Carter said.

Mrs. Carter showed flashes of wry humor. She noted that when her daughter Amy practices the violin, "The car begins to cry." When asked where Amy practiced the instrument, she smiled and said, "Well, we have a big house."

Like many members of the Carter administration, Mrs. Carter is clearly annoyed and concerned about what she sees as the failure of the electorate to appreciate the president. "I think Jimmy's doing a very good job, and I think anybody who really looks to see what he's doing would agree with me," she said. "But the people don't know it."

Asked if she thought that the press was being unfair to the president, Mrs. Carter said, "I don't think it's any kind of planned thing." But she offered several examples of what she considered unfair reporting.

The administration, she complained, has not gotten sufficient credit for reducing unemployment, and she cited a recent poll showing that 70 percent of all Americans did not even know that the jobless rate had dropped.

There is evidence to support both positions.

## Public Employees Fear Loss of Jobs

## Contracting Gains in U.S. Cities

By Jerry Flint

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — Public employee leaders fear that, in reaction to taxpayer revolts, local governments may turn more and more to contracts with private businesses for public services.

"More than a half-million public employee jobs have been contracted out in the last decade," said Charles Brown, a spokesman for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. "This is a dangerous national trend."

In New York this month, the state's highest court upheld Westchester County's right to do away with the jobs of tenured civil service employees by contracting work to a private company. The decision is expected to encourage similar efforts around the state.

"The unions were doing a good job in keeping communities from looking into contracting, but Proposition 13 will raise it again," said Harry Harry, director of state and local government research programs of the Urban Institute. Mr. Harry was referring to the California tax-cut amendment, which has given rise to similar proposals in many states since its passage last month.

## To Cut Costs

Municipalities contract for services because they seek to cut costs and increase productivity. The Civil Service system and the rapid unionization of public workers in the last 20 years — the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees has a million members and dozens of other unions have organized millions of other public workers — not only pushed up wages and fringe benefits but also made job changes difficult.

The unions, however, contend that contracting breeds corruption that costs taxpayers more. "They were conned and deceived," he said. "Anybody who believes landlords will voluntarily pass along their savings still believes in Santa Claus and the tooth-fairy."

"basic administrative decisions are being made by people who are in no way responsible to the citizenry."

In Michigan, three public hospitals are contracting for housekeeping supervision. The workers are public employees, the supervisors are private. The result is a heavier workload and new equipment "aimed at more work with fewer workers," said Dale Latta, director of District Council 25 of the public employees union.

In Minnesota, a state report shows that state contracting for consulting services nearly doubled from 1974 to 1977 and will exceed \$41 million this year. But unions point to the report's complaints that "bids are easily rigged; that overcharges and organized crime participation are not uncommon; that contracts are frequently given on a political basis, and that

## Mandatory Controls Loom

## Proposition 13 Pressure Freezing California Rents

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (NYT) —

Landlords throughout California have begun to freeze or reduce rents — and some are even promising rebates — in an effort to forestall mandatory rent control.

The owners of the state's 4 million rental units were warned last week by politicians and industry leaders that tenants were demanding to share property-tax reductions that would result from the passage of Proposition 13. On Friday, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. told more than 1,000 landlords meeting in Los Angeles that they faced the "bureaucratic mess" of mandatory rent control at the local and state levels if they failed to reduce rents voluntarily.

"They were conned and deceived," he said. "Anybody who believes landlords will voluntarily pass along their savings still believes in Santa Claus and the tooth-fairy."

## Wilmington 10

## To Be Reduced

## To 5 in Prison

WILMINGTON, N.C., July 25 (AP) — Three more members of the Wilmington 10 will be released from prison this week — leaving five of the group still serving sentences for a 1971 firebombing. The North Carolina Parole Board announced.

James McCoy, 25, and Willie Vereen, 24, were to be released today from the New Hanover County prison. Jerry Jacobs, 26, is due to be set free Friday. All three plan to remain in Wilmington.

The Wilmington 10 are nine black men and a white woman convicted of taking part in the firebombing of a white-owned grocery store during racial violence in the port city in 1971.

The woman — Ann Turner — was paroled, but the nine men were sentenced to long prison terms. Gov. Jim Hunt shortened those sentences earlier this year but refused to bow to international pressure to pardon them outright.

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## U.S. Detainee

## Sought by Bonn

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 25 (AP) — A West German Court judge yesterday issued an arrest warrant for Kristina Berster, an alleged terrorist, who was arrested when she crossed from Canada into the United States last week.

The federal prosecutor's office here said that the warrant accuses Miss Berster, 27, of membership in a criminal gang, receiving stolen goods and forgery of documents.

She is being held in a county jail at Albany, N.Y., in lieu of \$350,000 bail on a charge of illegally entering the United States. The German warrant would be a precondition for requesting her extradition, but Justice Ministry officials in Bonn were not available for comment on their plans.

The Los Angeles City Council has scheduled a preliminary vote for next Tuesday on mandatory rent control for that city.

Similar legislation is being considered by many local governments and Assemblies. Tom Bates, an Oakland Democrat, has proposed a state law that would force a pass-through of property tax cuts to renters.

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## The Myth of Nonalignment

With more than 100 states and movements represented in the Belgrade conference on nonalignment, there is clearly a growing emotion on behalf of national and cultural independence — something that appears, often, in ethnic violence. But there are also some contradictions in this grouping of the ungrouped. The leaders of many states, including Tito, whose Yugoslavia is the host, condemn big-power intervention in Africa. But Cuba is a member of the nonaligned organization, and it requires much naivete to assume that Cuba's adventures in Africa are its own.

This contradiction has haunted the whole concept of nonalignment since its beginnings. Jawaharlal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser, who joined with Tito in launching the movement, had their own associations with the powers at various times — at best, even now, India and Egypt can be called relatively nonaligned. And there is good reason to wonder whether Yugoslavia will maintain its independence after Tito dies, or whether, weakened by internal ethnic and ideological disputes, it draws closer to Moscow or to the West.

For a constant in the whole development of the theory of nonalignment has been the power of the aligned. Where that power is

more or less equal, nonaligned neighbors may live in reasonable freedom where one group of the aligned nations is not challenged by the other, it possesses a very real dominance, or at any rate often seeks to establish such dominance.

So a major effort by the nonaligned is directed at the aligned: Tito calls for a resumption of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and for reduction in the global burden of armaments.

\* \* \*

At a time when there are so many cleavages within nations along ethnic and cultural lines, as well as between nations over boundaries, trade and the like, nonalignment has an appeal. But it is, essentially, the appeal of a new kind of alignment rather than the absence that marked so much of European history with death and destruction, the kind that could set the world aflame when an Austrian archduke was shot in Sarajevo. But it does assume, if it is to be successful, international collaboration of a closer kind than the world has ever known, a sense of common need, of common responsibility. And much of this was revealed in Tito's opening address. The title of the conference may represent a myth, but its goals, or at least the goals of its principal members, are worth careful consideration by a fragmented world.

## Who Are Africa's Aliens?

During its recent stormy meeting, the Organization of African Unity displayed much disunity on the subject of foreign military intervention. This is not surprising: Many African states and movements look to nations abroad for assistance with arms. But they oppose those who do so for reasons different from their own. And not all the military intervention comes from outside Africa — Chad, for instance, is very bitter about Libya's support of rebel groups on Chad's territory, although Chad itself receives help from France.

So there is no simple definition of what "foreign military intervention" really means, and no easy method of unifying the African states to resist such intervention. Indeed, one may even question just what or who is alien to the continent.

To be sure, a quick answer to this would be whatever is not black and which has roots outside Africa. In the 19th century, this meant, primarily, European colonists who dominated Africa from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. But Africa is basically a much more complicated territorial and ethnic entity than this suggests. The Arabs have made a deep impression on black Africa, especially along the Indian Ocean coast. And they ruled, for centuries, North Africa, where the indigenous population was not black but Egyptian Copts and Moroccan Berbers. Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch were planted in African soil for centuries. The black tribes themselves migrated much — the wanderings of the Bantu were as epic as those of the Aryans.

All of this tends to explain why the OAU

is having so much difficulty in aligning its members on behalf of any single policy relating to relations with foreign countries, why boundary problems exist in virtually every African state, and why the removal of openly colonial government is only the first step — however difficult — toward creating an independent nationality.

In Rhodesia, for example, how does one balance off the powers retained by the whites under Ian Smith against the powers the guerrilla nationalists derived from countries outside Rhodesia. And which is fairer to the black population of the land? In Namibia, whose difficulties appear to have been resolved — South Africa wants to hang on to the only major port of the country, Walvis Bay. And, of course, there is a kind of internal irony in the fact that Africans, while deplored "foreign intervention" insist on it with respect to both Rhodesia and Namibia.

The argument for the stand is that the colonists should remove the colonies. But the same argument is advanced by Somalia against Ethiopia, and by Zaire against Angola, for the aid that they have received from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

\* \* \*

But while the African problem cannot be reduced to slogans in words of one syllable, it is still the African problem. It is, in its political and strategic aspects, one that the African states themselves must resolve and thus keep the challenges and opportunities they afford alien adventurers to a minimum. Independence has its heavy responsibilities, and these are centered in the OAU rather than in Washington, Moscow, Paris, London or Havana.

## No Need for Nuclear Carrier

The Carter administration's effort to head off construction of a fifth nuclear supercarrier, costing \$2.4 billion, has been rebuffed so far in Congress. After the House voted full speed ahead, the Senate passed a so-called compromise resolution calling for a halt in big-carrier construction — after just one more. The resolution has limited value, for any future Congress is free to insist on still more of the monster ships. So the extravagance has been authorized but it may still be denied an appropriation — and it ought to be.

The defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee has approved the nuclear behemoth, but by a narrow vote of 7-6, and it turned down the air admirals' request for a \$1.1 billion nuclear cruiser to defend the new carrier. With the threat of a presidential veto hanging over the project, perhaps the full committee will review the arguments.

The Navy of the future, as the Senate resolution stated, needs more ships but "substantially smaller and less costly" ones that can be dispersed to cut losses in a missile attack. Most of the Pentagon, and even most of the

Navy, share that view. Six light carriers could be built for the price of just a single nuclear giant.

Big carriers are not needed for the Navy's main mission — to keep open the sea lanes to allies in Europe. Nor are the big ships essential for fighting small wars, showing the flag in peacetime or demonstrating superiority over the Soviet fleet. The Soviet Union has no large carriers and is building none.

The main mission for which nuclear carriers might have a combat edge over smaller vessels would be in launching bombers from close-in against Soviet targets. But there is growing doubt about a carrier's ability to survive the assault of land-based aircraft which would then be directed against it.

The Carter administration would nonetheless let the Navy keep 12 big carrier task forces in operation until the end of the century. Instead of a fifth nuclear carrier, it proposes to build a medium-sized, oil-fired carrier, costing about \$1 billion less. The marginal advantages of nuclear propulsion — for a ship that can travel only as fast and far as its non-nuclear supply ships — are hardly worth \$1 billion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 26, 1903

ANDERSON, Ind. — With one ounce of common salt, six ounces of pure water, six ounces of 90-percent alcohol, and two ounces of aqua-ammonia distributed in five small plates, all covered in an airtight glass tube, Dr. Charles Littlefield demonstrated here today that he had created life in the form of thousands of atomic or animated substances, similar to well-developed "germs of life." The process of transformation of the matter into living forces took 90 minutes.

BERLIN — The parliamentary leader of the German Socialists, the largest group in the Reichstag, writes in an article published here today that he believes the evacuation by foreign troops of the occupied Rhineland area to be the gravest problem in the face of true peace. Rudolph Brischke, who is a minister in Mr. Mueller's cabinet, said that he believes that the military security of France would not be compromised if French troops were pulled back from the Rhine.

Protected by the influence of the Soviet Union and innumerable, intricate understandings, these spies were able to operate almost undisturbed. However, this state of affairs ceased when two Soviet spies



## A New Brand of Stalinism

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Although he was twice buried, Stalin is more alive today than at any time since March 5, 1953, the day of his death. The recent rulings of Soviet justice have buried that country back into the most ignominious depths of its past, to the show trials and persecutions of the 1937-1938 and 1948-

1953. Russia has never been without repression. Never has the country known democracy or liberty. Quite the contrary, it has managed to stain entire continents with its type of despotism. But each great purge, which, according to Lenin, was aimed at ridding "the Russian earth of dangerous insects" was the reflection of a deep crisis within the regime, of its precariousness, its anxiety.

Moscow knows that it may lose in this show of force but it believes that the tranquil activity of its agents in the West is of paramount importance and that all of the cynical understandings must be respected. To do so, it is stocking up on high quality "human merchandise" for eventual exchange with the West. Shcharansky, Ginsburg, Pyatukas are of this quality.

This again is the case today. What is the crisis that justifies — for the Kremlin — this latest great purge? Why has Moscow decided to defy intellectuals throughout the world by condemning Alexander Ginsburg and Viktoras Pyatukas on the very same day? Why did it declare war on Judaism by exiling Vladimir Stepan, Ida Nudel and Joseph Begun? Why, in trying Anatoli Shcharansky as a spy, did it decide to provoke President Carter and the U.S. political establishment?

### No Confidence

Is not the Kremlin aware that whatever the stakes may appear to be today, it has created an atmosphere in which no authority — in Washington or elsewhere — can show the slightest confidence in Moscow; that never before, not even during the invasion of Czechoslovakia, has the Soviet model been so thoroughly rejected by the Communist parties of the West; that 25 years after Stalin's "doctors' plot" there is talk of a "Ginsburg-Shcharansky plot" in the contest of a new "final solution" of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union?

Is the internal Soviet crisis sufficiently severe for Moscow to risk losing numerous objectives which it had long sought to obtain through its policy of détente?

There are several reasons for this broadside against dissidents: a whiff of grapes that adds up to 31 years of prison and Gulag.

Moscow's timing was no mere coincidence.

The trials began the day when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met in Geneva to discuss an arms cutback and ended on the day that President Carter visited the Berlin Wall. The Kremlin thus sent its brutal message to the West: "Human rights are a strictly internal affair for the Soviet Union and we will not tolerate Mr. Carter's continuing provocation of our citizens through his hypocritical statements — statements which we consider primarily destined as internal U.S. political propaganda."

Furthermore, the Soviet Union recently has been subjected to a series of failures in its espionage activities and Moscow considers covert intelligence activities as absolutely essential to its survival. It is because the Kremlin suffers from an acute case of "surprise complex" that many Soviet commercial or diplomatic envoys, foreign correspondents and members of international organizations are scarcely more than vulgar spies.

Protected by the influence of the Soviet Union and innumerable, intricate understandings, these spies were able to operate almost undisturbed. However, this state of affairs ceased when two Soviet spies

were arrested in New Jersey, not following blackmail by Moscow against U.S. businessman Jay Crawford, but indicted and above all, not expelled quietly. They are still in the United States where they will face trial and run the risk of a life sentence in prison. Soviet spies no longer feel that they may act with impunity and this is an intolerable situation for the Kremlin.

Moscow knows that it may lose in this show of force but it believes that the tranquil activity of its agents in the West is of paramount importance and that all of the cynical understandings must be respected. To do so, it is stocking up on high quality "human merchandise" for eventual exchange with the West. Shcharansky, Ginsburg, Pyatukas are of this quality.

### Liquidate

In addition, Moscow has decided to end the dissident problem. Supported by a revival of nationalistic feelings in the non-Russian republics, by the volume of Jewish emigration, by the creation of a free labor movement, dissidence in the Soviet Union could have coordinated its activities and eventually become open political opposition.

Moscow used a judiciary broom to sweep the political arena clean. And the Kremlin was also particularly eager to prevent any manifestation of its political opposition at the time of the 10th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia next month, and long before the 1980 Olympic Games, when Moscow will necessarily be more visible to the world than at any time in its history.

Shcharansky, Ginsburg and Pyatukas are pawns in this game too.

But the decision to unleash the judges, to liquidate the dissidence by any means — inhuman sentences, harassment and humiliation of witnesses, perjury and anti-Semitic hysteria — was taken by the Kremlin to prepare for a major operation: the Brezhnev succession.

It may seem a paradox that Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union, marshal of the army, secretary general of the Communist Party, a man who has reached the summit of Soviet glory should be bothered by political gnats. But all the feverish activity of the Kremlin (Gulag, exile and, hopefully, exchange) is taking place just outside the leader's sickroom. With its characteristic heavy-handedness, the Kremlin is placing itself in a siege mentality, eliminating any possible source of trouble before the intervention and any possible doubt about how the succession will be decided and what type of regime will follow.

Shcharansky, Ginsburg and Pyatukas have been sacrificed so that the regime may perpetuate itself. But the operation was less than successful. If the trials were Stalinist in character, the results were not; there were no confessions.

### Forcible

The three men held their heads high against their persecutors. Pyatukas, who was sentenced to 10 years, declared during the trial: "I refuse to have anything to do with this farce." Ginsburg, who was sentenced to eight years: "I refuse to seek the clemency of this court and I send my greetings to my friend Anatoli."

Shcharansky, 13 years: "I am proud to have known men such as [Andrej] Sakharov, [Yuri] Orlov and Ginsburg who are the pride of Russia. To my wife and to my people

pie I declare from this box: Next Year in Jerusalem."

In a country where it is the custom to see prisoners on their knees, proud and dignified men in the dock are a new and profoundly important factor: the iniquitous Stalinism exercised by Brezhnev suffers from a great handicap. It can wreck a man's life, but not his spirit.

Shcharansky, Ginsburg and Pyatukas were put on trial, but it was the Soviet regime that was found guilty.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

## Rights in Americas: A Modest Success

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The vote of Grenada finally brought into being this past week an Inter-American Court of Human Rights that has been nine years in winning hemispheric approval. A day or so later, Argentina learned that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had turned down a \$270-million loan for electrical equipment for a hydroelectric project on the upper Parana River. And in the same week, a Bolivian election was annulled by a court, only to be followed by a military coup.

At least one connecting link between all these events was President Carter's human rights policy.

There are those who think that policy is pushed too erratically — not hard enough against strategically important allies like South Korea and Ecuador; and after a year and a half, and despite setbacks like the Bolivian coup, the Carter human rights policy has had its modest successes, too.

### Reservations

Some of those most involved in that policy feel its major achievement has been an improved world "climate of human rights." Just recently, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, in releasing a country-by-country assessment of human rights in the Americas, expressed some reservations about the administration's performance, but concluded:

"The Carter administration, through its human rights policy, has made a significant contribution to the cause of humanity in the hemisphere. We have now entered a period where no totalitarian regime can victimize its own people with impunity or in silence."

The U.S. signature in June 1977 finally led the way toward the necessary ratifications — Grenada's was the 11th and deciding vote — on the hemispheric court of human rights; whether Congress will now ratify what Carter signed remains to be seen. Argentina's dismal record on human rights, the worst in the hemisphere — more than 3,500 acknowledged political prisoners and probably at least that many more unacknowledged — evoked the Ex-Im Bank's refusal to make the \$270-million loan. And human rights pressures from Washington and elsewhere were pushing Bolivia toward a return to civilian rule, until the latest military coup turned back the clock.

### Katangese Incident

Nor is it only in this hemisphere that the human rights policy is being felt. When President Mobutu of Zaire recently declared an amnesty for political prisoners, including a former foreign minister, he was completing his end of an arrangement worked out when the United States agreed to ferry

Amnesty International estimates that as many as 15,000 people have disappeared in Argentina since the military coup of March 1976. Dr. Oscar Alende, a former governor of Buenos Aires, visited the United States recently and said 1,000 persons have died by rightist terrorist action this year, probably with police connivance. Religious freedom has been canceled and seven secret prison camps, according to Alende, are full to overflowing. And although Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla officially becomes president on Aug. 1, in a seeming step toward the rule of law, the expectation here is for continuing repression and violence.

failed throughout the Western world, the commitments made a Bonn would look very silly indeed.

At that point, the administration might at last be able to overcome congressional resistance to measures to restrict oil imports. And then the Western leaders could meet at another summit to pick up the pieces.

How much better it would be if the required steps — reduce oil imports, establish greater rationality in domestic energy pricing, and create incentives for energy-saving — could be taken by the United States now, before the system breaks. But perhaps the crisis is necessary. Sad as it is to say, we may have reached the point in the politics of energy where an upheaval is less nasty than that of 1973 is required if our elected leaders are to come to their senses and see beyond Proposition 13 to their constituents' real interests. Although the issue could have been clarified more by the Bonn summit, it was clarified enough.

Daniel Yergin, a member of the energy project at the Harvard Business School, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Summit's Follow-up Is the Test

By Daniel Yergin

R

OME

— "Last point," said West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt just before the Bonn summit. "I once again stress the need for compromise on the part of all seven participants."

But these economic summits are not really about compromise; for they are not really negotiations. Their greatest achievement is what they prevent — or at least postpone.

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Effort Sputtering to End

## Last Try for Key Data By House Bribery Probe

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — Barring one long-shot bid for the crucial testimony of a former South Korean diplomat, the House's congressional bribery investigation is about to sputter into an inconclusive end.

With little hope of success, the State Department has agreed, according to sources, to try to set up a meeting of two House committee members with South Korean President Park Chung Hee in an effort to obtain the testimony of Mr. Park's one-time adviser Kim Dong Jo, former ambassador to the United States.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has said that his investigation would be only half complete without Mr. Kim's cooperation.

Investigators are known to feel that with Mr. Kim's testimony may have cases involving serious violations against several more current members of Congress.

## Cash Payments

Businessman Tongsun Park already has testified that he made more than \$750,000 in payments, mostly cash, to members of Congress.

Mr. Kim's testimony was sought to show that members who have said that they could not know that

## Dog Activist Set For Jail In England

LONDON, July 25 (NYT) — Frank Clifford, of Burnley, is England's newest hero. He is preparing to go to jail for his dog.

Mr. Clifford, 42, organized the Burnley Dog Owners Action Committee and led dog-in demonstrations when the town council passed a law last year prohibiting dogs in 141 acres of the town's 657 acres of parkland. Hundreds of other irate owners joined him.

If he continues to defy the law and a court injunction placed on him last month, he will be sent to jail for contempt of court. He is to appear in a London court Thursday for a last chance to repeat. He said yesterday that he expected to spend Thursday night in Brixton prison.

Mr. Clifford's campaign has put England in an emotional crisis. In a nation of dog lovers, he is naturally applauded.

## Sanitary Problem

On the other hand, even the English have begun to be concerned about the growing sanitary problem caused by urban dogs. The sidewalks of London are as filthy as those in New York or Paris in spite of a seldom-enforced law threatening fines of £25 (about \$48) for allowing one's dog to " foul the footpath."

A London man who has spent many summer vacations in unspoiled Cornwall reported this year that even the most remote villages there are being fouled by visiting city dogs.

The main demands for a cleanup come from mothers of young children. They want their children to be able to play freely in parks. Their pressure led the Greater London Council last year to take action similar to Burnley's, placing much of the city's parkland off limits to dogs and allowing dogs to be exercised only in specified park areas.

The outcry from London dog owners was spirited at first, but there were no Frank Clifffords to lead them and they have reluctantly accepted the ban.

Mr. Clifford and his sympathizers fear that if Burnley's ban is not contested, the idea will spread across the nation. Already, 19 other English burroughs have asked Burnley's council for copies of its law.

Mr. Clifford, an unemployed salesman who actually lives in the town of Nelson, a few miles from Burnley, took up the cause on behalf of elderly Burnley residents who now have to walk one or two miles to find a park for their dogs.

He owns two dogs: a golden labrador retriever named Honey and a springer spaniel named Mandy.

The controversy took a violent turn last night. Someone poured acid on his car. He has asked for police protection.

Besides an indefinite prison sentence, Mr. Clifford must come up with £20,000 (about \$38,000) for court costs stemming from his unsuccessful case against Burnley's council.

Officials see little chance that a law like New York's, requiring dog owners to clean up after their dogs, will be passed anywhere in England.

— ROV REED

## Separatists Claim

## Chamonix Explosion

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — A previously unknown separatist organization calling itself the Nationalist Front of Savoy claimed responsibility for the bomb blast yesterday at the Argille du Midi cable car station in Chamonix.

The police said that they had never heard of the group and could not explain the reason for the attack, which seriously damaged the machinery of the cable car system, the highest in Europe. It will be closed for repairs for at least a week.



PILLOW HAS WOOL ON TOP, DOWN UNDER — A prize Polwarth ram, in his full wool coat, makes a nice support for Pippa Lawrence of the Formosa Estate, Tasmania, while the two wait for the judges to call them into the ring at Melbourne's Centenary Sheep Show.

## Against Tentative Contract

## N.Y. Postal Union Leader Urges Strike

By Pranay Gupte

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — The president of the New York-Metro Area Postal Workers Union recommended to the union's 23,000 members last night that they strike in protest against the tentative contract agreed on last week with the U.S. Postal Service.

In doing so, Moe Biller, who heads the nation's biggest and most militant chapter of the postal union, became the first postal labor leader in the country to call formally for a strike, which would be illegal under federal statutes.

Because he then became a private citizen, there was hope that Mr. Kim might be available to testify. Since then, however, there has been no sign of cooperation despite the pressure of the aid-cutoff decision and number of concessions made by Mr. Jaworski, including agreeing that the testimony would not have to be sworn.

## Air Controllers Set

## Walkout in France

PARIS, July 25 (Reuters) — French air traffic controllers today voted to begin a nationwide work-to-rule strike Friday, which would delay hundreds of vacation flights in France and to Spain.

Union officials said that no time limit had been set for the strike, called to support demands for better pay and working conditions and improved air security over France.

Work-to-rule strikes staged by controllers in southern and western France over the last two weekends have disrupted European air traffic.

## \$111,000 Renoir Is Stolen in Turin

TURIN, July 25 (AP) — A Renoir painting valued at \$111,000 was stolen from the Turin Modern Art Gallery, police reported this

at a meeting of shop stewards last night. Mr. Biller proposed that the delegates — who represent workers from Manhattan, the Bronx and New Jersey — authorize an immediate strike. After considerable debate, the delegates decided that the matter should be voted on by the union membership.

Mr. Biller said he was confident that the membership would adopt his recommendation. But some delegates suggested that a strike would

have an adverse effect on postal workers and on the metropolitan area.

After Mr. Biller's strike call, shop stewards of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, whose 7,000 members constitute the nation's largest chapter of the letter carriers' union, supported a strike by the postal workers union, which includes clerks, mail handlers and motor vehicle operators. Branch 36 represents workers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The letter carriers' representatives said they were prepared to go on strike last night had the postal workers union authorized a walkout by its members.

There was no immediate comment last night from national lead-

ers of the unions, whose New York officials called for walkouts.

The national leadership had voiced optimism Friday, when the contract agreement was reached, that the settlement would be ratified by the general membership without much problem.

The tentative settlement calls for increases of 19.5 percent over three years and cost-of-living payments for the average postal worker, who now makes about \$16,000 a year. In a significant concession to union demands, the Postal Service also agreed to retain a no-layoff clause.

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The report on the trial, which

was held two weeks ago, was seen

by some diplomats here as an ap-

parent attempt to show the world

how Chinese justice is adminis-

tered, following international criti-

cism of recent Soviet trials of dis-

idents.

The trial, attended by more than

1,000 people, ended with defendant

Chou Pao-hua, deputy chief of a

port administration warehouse sec-

tion, being discharged on theft al-

legations, but he was ordered to

make full restitution.

## Notes From Berlin

## Of Blacklists, Blue Jeans, Boars

By Joseph Fitchett

BERLIN (IHT) — West German society accepts spying on one's neighbor. President Carter's recent motorcade route here was papered with police handbills inviting information about suspicious characters.

A newly arrived British girl, who had just moved into an apartment near the route, was visited by four police teams — evidence of a zealous response to the police call.

A more sinister manifestation of this mentality was the anti-leftist leaflet called Tropf, an anonymous mimeographed bulletin purveying information about anyone it considers an "enemy of the constitution."

Most targets were leftists and liberals, including suspect 15-year-old schoolchildren.

The leaflet popped regularly for four years onto the desks of public officials and corporate executives, presumably to insure that its victims were screened out of jobs or denied promotions. Besides names and alleged affiliations, this cross-indexed roster listed home addresses and phone numbers, for interested rightist bullies.

Each issue gave a confidential post office box number where vigilantes could send denunciations for future issues of Tropf — the German word for a liquid "drop."

The leaflet operated illegally, without a responsible editor who could be sued for libel. After city officials finally began an inquiry, Tropf announced last week that it was ceasing publication in "disguise" at a Berlin sapped by radicals.

Its final days were enlivened by a slanging match among West Berlin politicians accusing each other's parties of sponsoring the blacklist. Many Berliners now suspect that Tropf is just lying low until it can start distilling its drops of poison again.

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Berlin has a hunting season. The three Western sectors contain most of prewar Berlin's waterways, woods and vast parks, and the wildlife today includes deer, rabbit, boar, pheasant — and wild boar.

"Our game is quite frisky," a spokesman explains at the mayor's office. For three years, a boar named Erwin has been "terrorizing garden restaurants." He dashes in from the woods and scares away the customers, knocks the food off the abandoned tables and gobble it, the spokesman said.

Since Berliners are not supposed to be armed, the hunting is mostly done by members of the allied armed forces. Each nation has its sector. The Americans shoot in Grunewald Forest (whose museum was once a Prussian hunting castle), the British have Spandau Forest (with Rudolf Hess) and the French have Teigel Forest and a waterway thick with duck.

Annual quotas are set — U.S.

hunters were allowed 6 deer and 15 boar last year — and hunters have to be accompanied by a Berlin forster, who tells them what and where to shoot. All shots must be aimed downward or into hillsides because of the proximity of built-up areas.

A guide in the French sector says that the pheasants have learned to take refuge in the lee of the Berlin wall, where hunters are afraid to retrieve them for fear of blundering into a minefield.

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Separated by the wall, East and West Berliners manage to keep up on each other's news by means of television. President Carter's visit was seen live by East Berliners, 75 percent of whom are believed to watch West Berlin programs.

Trying to keep up with the West Berliners, Erich Honecker's regime defuses the chain of Intershops where East Germans can buy the Western-made consumer goods that they see advertised on television from "the other side."

Levis are the hottest item, but Intershops offer luxuries from Johnny Walker whiskey and Black and Decker home tools to Fiat cars. All East Germans may patronize the Intershops, but they must spend hard currency — "West marks," not the marks of East Germany. West German marks come from relatives, book royalties or other income authorized under the Berlin wall. West Berlin applies no checks to people coming in, a reflection of its welcome for Communist refugees.

Applicants for political asylum are given \$150 monthly and have the right to work while their claim is being heard, a procedure that may take eight years. Through this loophole, more than 10,000 non-European refugees have entered West Berlin in recent years.

A new administrative procedure has been adopted. Recently, after two couriers were intercepted crossing toward East Berlin with asylum applications made out in the names of illiterate incoming passengers, the police flagged down the paperless arrivals and sent two filled jumbo jets back to the Middle East.

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Norway on Alert Over Intrusions By Soviet Ships

OSLO, July 25 (AP) — Norway entered only four, instead of the planned six-unit squadron, for the routine North Atlantic Treaty Organization naval exercise starting today in order to keep up intensified protection of its northern coastline against an increasing number of unexplained territorial violations by Soviet freighters.

Naval units from seven countries are taking part in the weeklong maneuver by NATO's standing Atlantic naval forces off northern Norway, close to the area where at least eight Soviet vessels and an East German ship have intruded illegally inside Norway's four-mile territorial limit in recent weeks.

The sources said the court

confirmed the sentence of three years' internal exile imposed on Mr. Begun, 46, was arrested in May outside the Moscow courtroom where human-rights activist Yuri Orlov was on trial.

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summer items for East German marks. But the prices run times higher, or roughly the same markup as West marks on the black market. Many East Berlin artisans now will do repairs and other odd jobs only if they are paid at least partly in West marks.

The two-currency problem contributes to what Guenther Gruska calls "niche communism" — the tendency for East Germans to retreat from an unreal day-to-day routine into niches of private life.

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The West German Bar Association, faced with declining public respect for the legal profession because of young lawyers' suspected collusion with terrorist clients, is finally taking action against another form of malpractice — the traffic in Middle Eastern immigrants who exploit West Berlin's open-arms policy for political refugees.

Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenfeld Airport with a transit visa, Middle Easterners — originally Turks and Pakistanis, but increasingly Lebanese and Palestinians — can take an airport bus across the line. West Berlin applies no checks to people coming in, a reflection of its welcome for Communist refugees.

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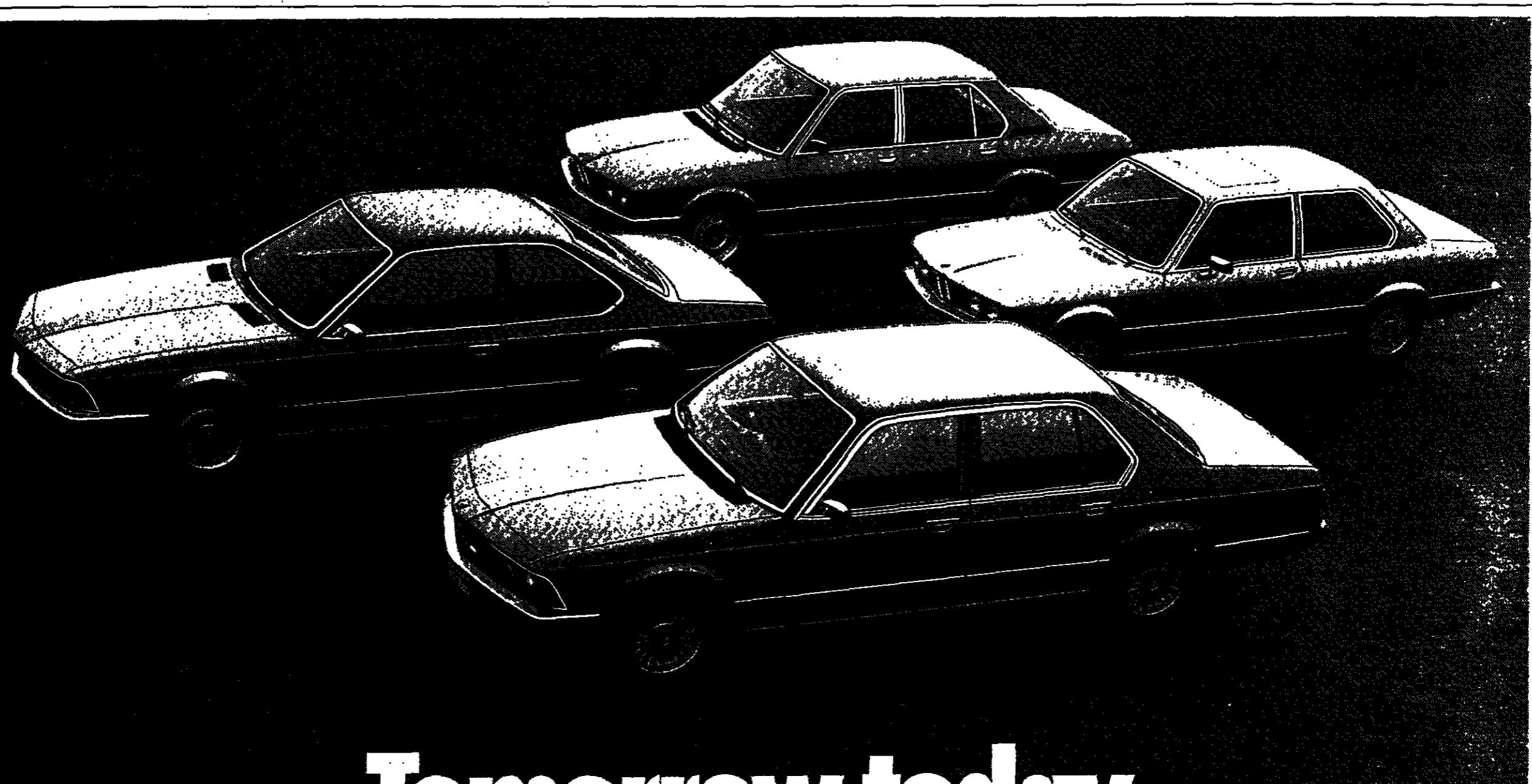
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Soviet Court Rejects Appeal by Activist

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP) — A Soviet court today rejected the appeal brought by Jewish activist Joseph Begun on his conviction for passport-law violations, dissident sources said.

The sources said the court confirmed the sentence of three years' internal exile imposed on Mr. Begun, 46, was arrested in May outside the Moscow courtroom where human-rights activist Yuri Orlov was on trial.



# Tomorrow today.

One reason why BMW cars are so exclusive stems from the original approach of their designers — they concentrate on the most important aspects.

Unlike other manufacturers of top class cars, BMW quite purposely avoids obtrusive proportions and exhibitionist styling. Since the functional character of

## Music in Paris

The Origins of Opera Comique  
Picturesquely Evoked

By David Stevens

PARIS. July 25 (IHT) — A return to the 18th-century scenes of opera comique, that uniquely French form of musical theater, may be upon us — even in the city of its turbulent birth, where it has long been thoroughly moribund.

The Opera Comique has just been beaten to the draw in Paris by a delightful production of a work that occupies a key place in the history of the genre — Antoine Dauvergne's "Les Troqueurs" — in circumstances that picturesquely evoke the popular origins of opera comique in the theaters of the Foire Saint-Laurent and Foire Saint-Germain.

The Albi Festival's enterprising archaeological work in recent years will reach the Opera Comique itself next season with a staging of Phillip's "Tom Jones."

"Les Troqueurs" had its premiere at the Foire Saint-Laurent (near the present Gare de l'Est) on July 30, 1753, in circumstances that were themselves theatrical. It was a lively time in the Parisian operatic world, the epoch of the aesthetic dispute known as the *querelle des Bouffons* of Rousseau and his "Devine du Village," and only a year after the celebrated revival of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" had caused such a furor.

The Opera Comique, in capital letters, had existed as an officially recognized but intermittent institution in the fairs for almost 40 years, periodically suppressed by theatrical infighting — either because it supposedly encroached on the Opera's monopoly on singing and dancing, or on the Comedie-Francaise's monopoly on dialogue, or simply because these two institutions or the Italianate felt threatened by its popularity.

The two fair theaters had just

been taken over by Jean Monnet, who seems to have been the Rolf Liebermann of his day, a man with a genius for running a theater. He had learned how a professional theater should be equipped and run during a stay in London, and he rebuilt the fair theaters accordingly. He was a skillful matchmaker of librettist-composer teams, knew how to please popular taste and even managed to pay his bills.

The rage for Italian opera was not lost on Monnet, and the story is that he let it be known that he had searched as far as Vienna to find an Italian composer ready to try his hand at a French libretto. Only after "Les Troqueurs" had become a hit did he let it be known that the text of Jean-Joseph Vade — an adroit parodist of the serious operas of the day — had been set to music by Dauvergne, a Frenchman (and later musical director at the Opera).

"Les Troqueurs," a one-acter lasting less than an hour, has only four characters: Lubin and Lucas, a couple of young artisanal repairmen, decide to swap fiancées. The girls pretend to go along but foul the idea by being so disagreeable that the men switch back. This fragile plot, with its rudimentary resemblance to Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte," is sped along by an agreeably inventive succession of solos and ensembles, as pleasing now as it must have been to the fair audiences.

The piece does not meet all the classic definitions of an opera comique — it is set entirely to music, with recitatives instead of spoken dialogue — but it certainly is anathema in its use of popular instead of aristocratic or mythical characters, the simplicity of its plot (based on a La Fontaine tale) and the

Alice Pole turned a narrow passage between two Paris streets into a theater for performance of "Les Troqueurs," an 18th-century opera comique.

Susan Anderson

charming unsophistication of the music.

This revival was given on a tiny temporary stage set up in the Cour du Commerce Saint-André, a half-hidden passage just off Boulevard Saint-Germain, which delightfully helped to capture what must have been the street-theater atmosphere of the fair.

Alice Pole, an American with a background in the theater arts and conveniently the operator of a boutique in the narrow passage where the show was mounted, staged and designed the production with a convincingly authentic feeling for the genre. She turned the postage-stamp stage into an advan-

tage with adroit movement and by using the doors and windows of the adjacent stores as an extension of the stage. With an audience of less than 100, audibility was no problem despite traffic noise from Rue Saint-André-des-Arts.

The ballet music from "Les Troqueurs" was used for a partly choreographed prologue, followed by some pieces (by another composer) played on a recorder by a "troubadour" in an elaborate period costume, before the opera proper.

Michel Laplemie, as Lubin, stood out in the multinational cast, with a handsome tenor and professional stage presence. Susan Falk as Mar-

got, Arlene Thiel as Fanchon and Graham Routley as Lucas sang less evenly, but rounded out an appealing quartet. A seven-piece orchestra, with Arthur Haas conducting from the harpsichord, gave a deft account of Dauvergne's music.

The production, originally put on last month for a neighborhood 6th Arrondissement festival, went over so well it was brought back last week for eight performances by the Festival Estival. It may lead to further exploration of the early opera comique repertoire. Alice Pole looked over some 40 scores before picking "Les Troqueurs," and may well have something else up her sleeve.

## Fashion in Paris

## Givenchy Takes a Bow for Great Days

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 25 — For the first time in his career, Givenchy came out of his workroom and took a bow at the end of his opening this morning. It was no wonder. His audience had applauded all through the performance and were loath to leave without seeing him.

"I wanted to bring back the great old days of fashion," says Givenchy. Yes, it's a revival, but of a mood rather than a definite period. Actually, it's a splurge of all the feminine luxuries he may remember vaguely from the days when he was a young beginner in fashion at the boutique of the famous Schiaparelli. With his usual meticulous care for details he has put them all together like a writer concocting a novel and has come out with the most unique and charming collection that Paris has seen in a long time.

Givenchy has narrowed the shape of his clothes to sylph-like proportions and raised most of his skirts to the knees, but these are just the bare bones of the warm, sexy look he brings to life with the velvets, the brocades, the glitter, the wicked little hats, the big fur muffs and the short boots that look more like high-button shoes.

Givenchy has created all his own hats, and it looks as if he were very much back in the millinery business again. In the collection, the hat is an important part of every costume except the most formal evening clothes. They are small shapes and perched impudently forward on Alexandre's hairdo, just above one eye. The daytime fells are decorated with quills that stand up or sometimes look as if they had been shot through the wearer's head. Tiny black velvets go to go with the cocktail clothes sprout egrets, birds of paradise feathers of ostrich plumes. Almost all of them have tiny veils.

## A Trademark

Givenchy's suit story is the somewhat longer jacket of velvet, flannel or loden. The little velvet collar is one of the collection's trademarks and so are the ribbon-bound edges of both the short, narrow skirts and those that break into pleats below a snug hipline.

As always, Givenchy likes subdued plaids and combines them with his velvet jackets.

Typical of the cocktail-party look is the black velvet coat over a little black velvet chemise with a hemline almost up to the knees and slit up the side, too. For accessories, it has the black suede booties, a huge black fox muff and a little black velvet hat shaped like a heart.

Besides velvet, Ungaro used a lot of plaid, and big blanket plaids, the latter most often decked out with fox, fox and more fox.

Chanel is something like Shakespeare. Everybody looks forward to finding the familiar lines.

This afternoon, spectators who filled the famous Chanel salon on the Rue Cambon were happy to find the shoulders only slightly



Givenchy's brocade crepe tunic over black satin underskirt.

broaden, and the skirts the same still well below the knees.

Fabrics are half the story at Chanel. Textures are so fluffy that they give a misty look to the plaid. They include one in purple tones for a suit with a pleated skirt and scarlet blouse; butterscotch and white plaid, and another in shades of wine and ruby red for similar sporty suits.

A second type in the collection is the neat little suit with a shorter jacket and narrow skirt, attractively made this season in black jersey piped in red and bright, dark-blue tweed.

Chanel is something like Shakespeare. Everybody looks forward to finding the familiar lines.

This afternoon, spectators who filled the famous Chanel salon on the Rue Cambon were happy to find the shoulders only slightly

From then on, it's glitter, glitter, little star. Black velvet makes a wonderful background for Givenchy's embroideries of beads, sequins and square-cut rhinestones. Sometimes, glitter is on the top of the dress, other times on the skirt, or else it can be sprinkled delicately on black chiffon that often covers the arms and necklines. Givenchy likes best to show long legs in those black nylons that every woman should stock up on, and feet in the high-heeled booties or delicate black silk shoes that tie at the instep with little rhinestone balls.

Givenchy's clothes for restaurants, dinners, the theater or whatever, are made of satin and charmeuse, besides velvet, all black, and sometimes all three fabrics are combined. To tell about just a few of his fantasies: There's the rhinestone-embroidered battle jacket to go over a simple little dress outlined in glitter; a jump suit of gold sequins and beads; a coat with egrets growing from the puffed-up black satin sleeves and a dress with feathers nesting in the decolletage. The black nylons are sometimes embroidered with a rhinestone rose, just above the knees.

For his formal gowns, Givenchy likes a quite bare, bosomy top, snugly fitted all through the middle. Below are big tulip-shaped skirts of taffeta or stiff silk gauze in vivid colors like hot pink and hot orange, electric blue and royal purple.

Givenchy had a good time designing his collection, but with him fantasy never goes too far.

## Ungaro

At Ungaro, to see is not to believe. A designer who was once a tailor and purist seems to have gone completely off on another track.

Ungaro has entered still another phase of folklore and fantasy, with a touch of circus thrown in for good measure. In case you missed the point, Ungaro also had the models wearing Toulouse-Lautrec wigs — in brilliant purple, red, green and orange — beanie caps dripping with black or gold wigs and skinny, laced-up booties climbing to under the knee.

It was too bad, because Ungaro started well on coats, with long-

earmarked for meals for the homebound elderly was an "unacceptable increase" in the U.S. budget.

The bill now goes to a joint congressional conference committee to iron out differences with the House-passed version. The Senate legislation authorizes \$475 million in fiscal year 1979 and \$345 million in fiscal 1980 for all meals for the elderly and the handicapped.

## Bright Moon/Sipa

## Aid for the Aged Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved a \$2-billion, two-year extension of a program for elderly Americans that includes more meals-on-wheels for shut-ins and part-time jobs for those needing employment.

The vote was 82-2, despite a warning from Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, that the \$225 million

## Movies in Paris

## A Czech in Exile Discloses a Knack for Wry Humor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — Ivan Passer belonged to the "Prague Spring" set of Czech film-makers that attracted attention in the early 1960s. Milos Forman was a fellow member of the contingent, which was crushed when the Soviet tanks rolled across the border to restore the strict Communist Party line. Since the 1968 repression, adventurous directors in Czechoslovakia have been muzzled. Passer, like Forman, with whom he collaborated, left to reside and work in the United States.

Forman quickly adapted himself to American methods and had immediate success with his generation-gap comedy, "Taking Off," and with "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." Passer's first try, "Born to Win," was disappointing, just another dreary account of a drug-addict's tribulations, a subject worn thin before he undertook it. His new film, "Law and Disorder" (at the Vendome, the Biarritz and the Cluny Ecolles in English), has its shortcomings, but is much better, disclosing his knack of wry humor.

In a shabby quarter of Manhattan, an apartment house has become the happy hunting ground of these quixotic vigilantes are headed by the burly proprietor of a ladies' hair-dressing salon and a disgruntled taxi driver. Both are fearless, civic-minded fellows who itch to rid the district of the gangster menace. They are comically encumbered, however, by their idiotic aides, who fumble their firearms and mistake one another for prowlers.

The scenario is exceedingly patchy, following no perceptible line and intermittently going off on



Ernest Borgnine and Carroll O'Connor in "Law and Disorder."

buildings do not stop short of murder when they are intent to rid themselves of tenants, according to recent movie thrillers from Italy. This alarming situation, already employed as the springboard of "Il Gatto," serves again in "Morte e Delito" (at the Danton and the Colisseum in its original version).

Marcello Mastroianni is a police chief disgraced for a professional error. To restore his reputation, he undertakes the investigation of the sudden death of an ancient nobleman allegedly struck by lightning in the former residence of the victim he discovers a curious assortment of lodgers. Not one of them is above suspicion. They include a pretty niece (Agostina Belli), a weird sculptor (Jean-Claude Brialy), an expansive film author (Peter Ustinov) and a handsome princess (Ursula Andress), who always receives in scanty attire. A sort of Simonov investigation ensues with the director, Steno, sagaciously relying on the racy characterizations of his players rather than on his shaky mystery story. The result is light summer-night entertainment.

"Young and Innocent" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Hautefeuille in English) is a little-

known film of Alfred Hitchcock. It was made in England in 1937 before the master of suspense went to Hollywood and it has been neglected in the retrospective programs devoted to his work. Its belated resurrection — it has never been seen before in France — provides a pleasant surprise.

Its title is apt, for technically it belongs to yesterday, being not only old-fashioned in its black-and-white photography, but in its leisurely tempo. It has, however, a springtime freshness and a bantering tone that is disarming. Even its murder chase is done tongue-in-cheek and there is no attempt to evoke the terrifying intensity that its director perfected in his later lush and stylish hair-raisers. It is, in a word, of minor scale.

A half-forgotten English actress, Nova Pilbeam is the charming damsel in distress, a magistrate's daughter unwittingly become the accomplice of a man hunted by the police. Percy Marmont, whom veteran moviegoers will remember from his Hollywood days when he starred in "Lord Jim" and "If Winter Comes," impersonates the heroine's suave but concerned father and the comedy-thriller is cast in a beguilingly playful mood, a fine example of Hitchcock's gift for dry humor.

At Ungaro, to see is not to believe. A designer who was once a tailor and purist seems to have gone completely off on another track.

Ungaro has entered still another phase of folklore and fantasy, with a touch of circus thrown in for good measure. In case you missed the point, Ungaro also had the models wearing Toulouse-Lautrec wigs — in brilliant purple, red, green and orange — beanie caps dripping with black or gold wigs and skinny, laced-up booties climbing to under the knee.

It was too bad, because Ungaro started well on coats, with long-

nouvelle collection

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1978

## FINANCE

### OECD Sees Decline In U.S. Growth Rate

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 25 (NYT) — President Carter should accept a sharp reduction in U.S. economic growth next year and a possible rise in unemployment as necessary to reduce inflation and strengthen the dollar. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says in its latest report on the U.S. economy released here today.

The OECD calls on Mr. Carter to give "top priority" to reducing U.S. inflation, citing "the key role of the dollar in the international monetary system" as a major reason.

On the basis of the administration's current economic policies, the OECD predicts an economic slowdown next year that will be "significantly more pronounced" than the administration now anticipates, while inflation is likely to be higher than it forecasts and the balance of payments will remain deep in the red.

Under these circumstances, the OECD urges the administration to accept this sharp cut in economic growth as a necessary first step to curb inflation and ease speculative pressures against the dollar, even though unemployment could start edging up as a result.

The OECD warns in blunt terms that it may now be impossible to reduce the U.S. unemployment rate below its current level of 5.7 percent of the labor force in the foreseeable future without re-igniting inflationary fires and further weakening the dollar.

These conservative policy recommendations contrast sharply with OECD pleadings a year ago that the United States maintain a high rate of economic growth to keep world trade expanding and help the rest of the world pull out of the recession. The change reflects the failure of the OECD's so-called "locomotive" recovery strategy, under which other economically strong countries, like West Germany and Japan, were supposed to take some of the burden of sustaining world trade off America's shoulders by expanding their economies faster and sucking in more imports.

Neither Germany nor Japan has been willing to make this contribution so far, with the result that America's relatively fast rate of

economic growth has led to overheating and an unsustainable balance-of-payments deficit with the rest of the world.

The OECD's pessimistic forecasts were made before the Bonn summit, although OECD officials say the meeting's modest results are unlikely to change them significantly.

While the Carter administration still says that economic growth can be sustained at between 4 and 4.5 percent this year and next, the OECD predicts that it will fall to 3 percent annual rate during the first half of 1979. This deceleration means that unemployment is unlikely to fall any further and may start rising again, the OECD says.

Despite this forecast slowdown in growth, the OECD believes that prices will continue rising at between 7 and 7.5 percent during the 12-month period ending mid-1979, well above the 6.5-percent inflation rate that the administration still says it hopes for next year.

The OECD also warns that the balance of payments will probably show a deficit of some \$12 billion on current account in 1979, thus continuing what it calls "the dramatic deterioration" that has been a feature of the last three years.

The OECD finds no evidence that these deficits mean U.S. goods are uncompetitive on world markets, implying that the administration should not welcome the depreciation in the dollar that they bring. The best way to correct the deficit, the OECD says, is by reducing oil imports, stimulating faster growth in other countries and encouraging U.S. companies to sell more abroad.

### K Mart to Sell Unit in Australia

TROY, Mich., July 25 (AP-DJ) — K Mart said today it plans to sell its controlling interest in K Mart Australia in return for a 20-percent stake in its current joint partner G.J. Coles & Co.

K Mart currently owns 51 percent of the venture, which operates 36 stores. Under the agreement, K Mart would transfer its interest in the venture, certain other K Mart assets and an additional amount in cash (\$14 million, Reuters reported

### Suit Alleges Fraud Deals By Citibank

#### Ex-Employee Cites Europe 'Violations'

NEW YORK, July 25 (Reuters) — A former Citibank employee has filed a \$14 million breach of employment contract suit against the bank alleging it covered up fraudulent currency trading operations among its European branches.

The suit was filed here by David Edwards, who said his employment was terminated Feb. 9. The suit said that through his work Mr. Edwards discovered that the branches engaged in practices "which appeared to violate the laws of the countries" in which they were doing business.

Citibank said today that a study by outside auditors is underway.

The court papers said that since 1975 Mr. Edwards uncovered information that Citibank's branches in Paris, Milan, Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt and Zurich allegedly developed exchange and money market transactions with Citibank's branch in Nassau. The transactions were described as the movement of currency labelled as either a sale or purchase, placement or deposit. Under the plan the European bank would appear to have incurred a loss thereby understating its earnings in tax returns filed in the country where the branch was doing business, the court papers alleged.

Mr. Edwards said he was attempting to have Citibank officials examine the irregularities but was told his employment was terminated because he allegedly acted "in a manner that is detrimental to the best interests of Citibank."

### Consolidated Edison

in exchange for 20 percent of the capital stock of Coles.

[Coles will issue 36.15 million shares, Reuters reported from Melbourne, at about \$A1.43 each, putting the value of the transaction at about \$59 million.]

[In London, Goldman Sachs, lead manager of K Mart Australia's two Eurobonds, said the move would not affect bondholders and that K Mart would remain the guarantor although the debt itself is being assumed by Coles.]

### U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 688.00 682.20

Profits..... 40.70 49.80

Per Share..... 0.65 0.81

6 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 1,290.00 2,300.00

Profits..... 67.09 122.78

Per Share..... 1.66 3.03

American Electric Power

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 583.00 462.80

Profits..... 52.40 47.10

Per Share..... 0.51 0.50

12 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 2,200.00 1,900.00

Profits..... 252.40 233.90

Per Share..... 2.45 2.51

Armaco

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 917.70 917.70

Profits..... 51.31 29.97

Per Share..... 1.66 0.94

6 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 2,060.00 1,710.00

Profits..... 81.55 47.57

Per Share..... 2.62 1.09

Asarco

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 280.76 256.10

Profits..... 2.22 14.88

Per Share..... 0.11 0.56

6 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 523.60 563.90

Profits..... 8.90 loss 22.93

Per Share..... 0.86 2.07

Borden

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 915.00 72.30

Profits..... 40.24 73.97

Per Share..... 1.29 1.22

4 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 1,860.00 1,740.00

Profits..... 67.90 64.44

Per Share..... 2.18 2.07

Chromalloy American

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 339.20 285.00

Profits..... 11.50 9.17

Per Share..... 0.89 0.75

6 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 633.60 523.20

Profits..... 20.50 16.40

Per Share..... 1.56 1.33

### Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

2nd Quarter 1978 1977

Revenue..... 50.00 49.30

Profits..... 0.227 0.2244

Britain

Nat'l Westminster Bank

4 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 50.60 49.30

Profits..... 0.227 0.2244

Figures in Sterling

Canada

Cominco

4 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 463.20 411.20

Profits..... 26.10 37.80

Per Share..... 1.37 2.11

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

Dominion Bridge

4 months 1978 1977

Revenue..... 416.00 253.00

Profits..... 14.90 13.60

Per Share..... 1.40 1.27

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Japan

Fujitsu

Year March 31 1978

Revenue..... 473,460

Profits..... 10.81

Per Share..... 15.43

(Figures in Yen) (No company reporting consolidated results for first time)

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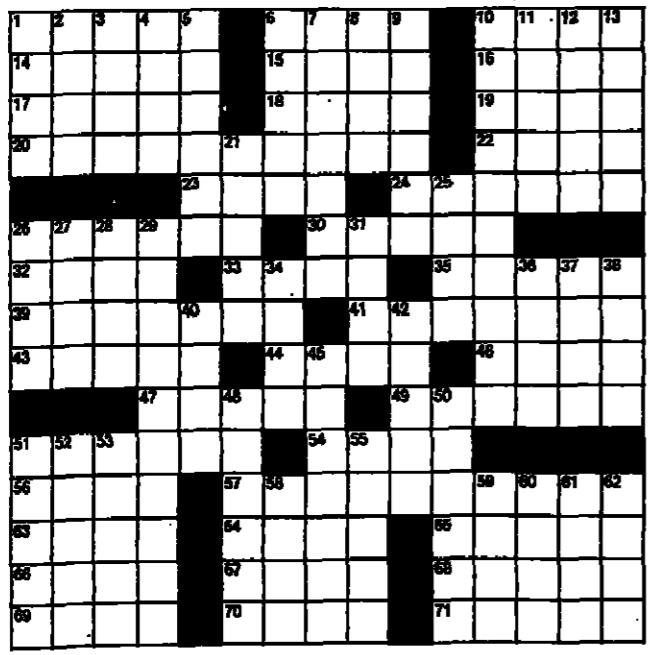


## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 25

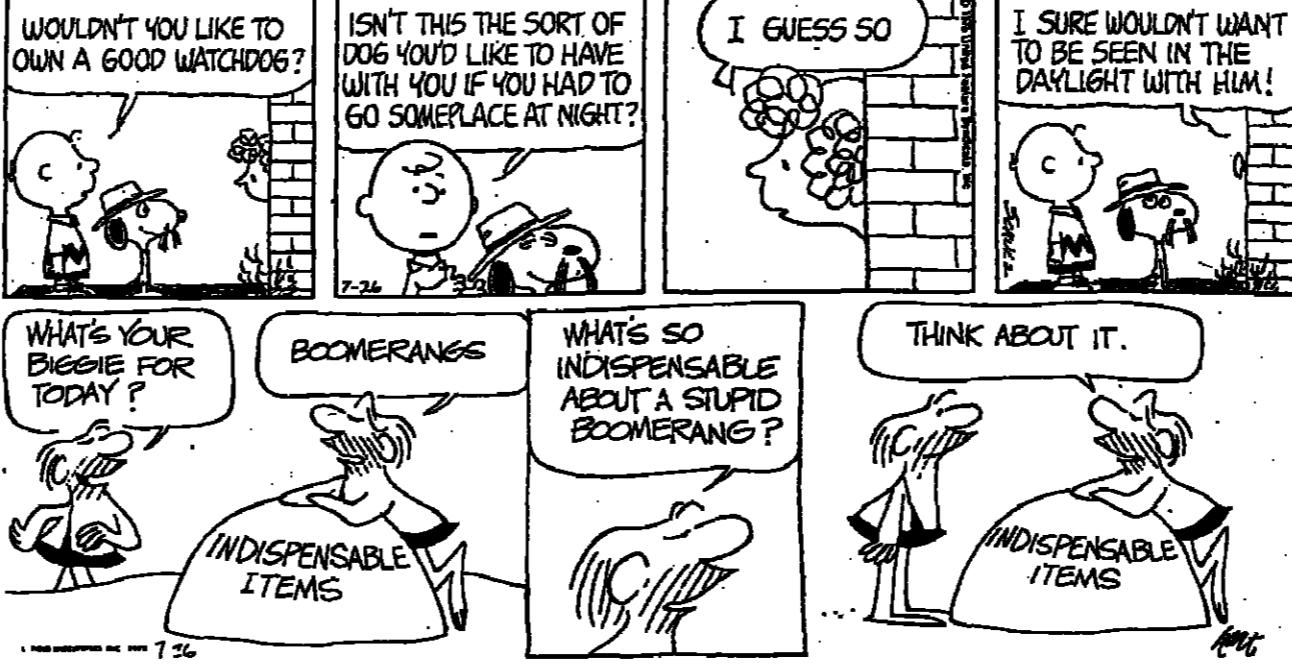
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## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



PEANUTS



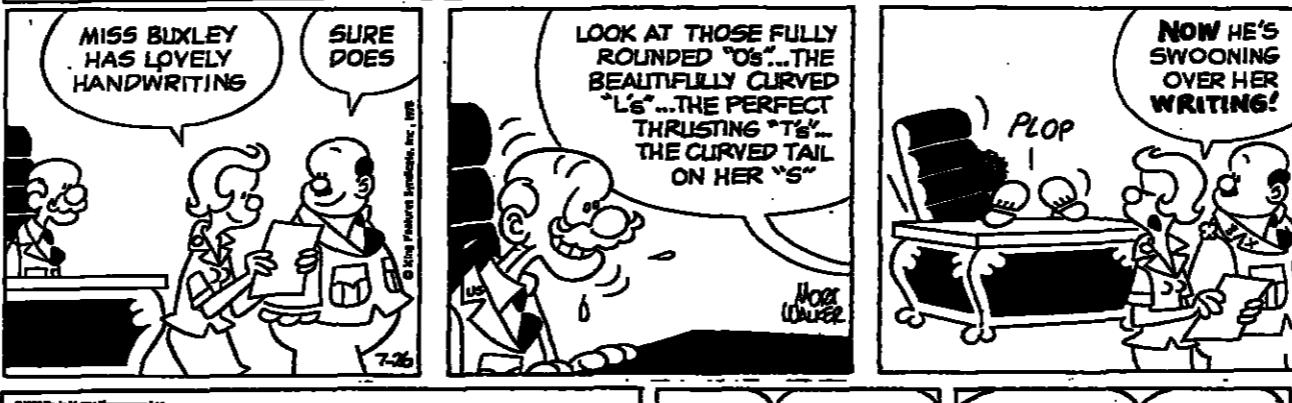
B. C.



BLOONIE



BETTE BAILY ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

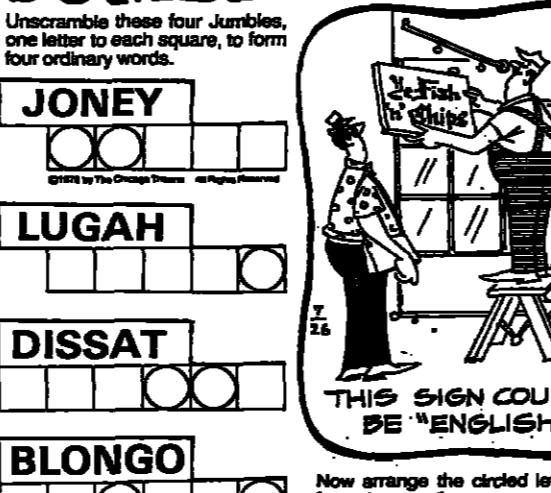


RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINOR EIGHT CAJOLE HEARSE

Answer: What their little daughter was — "AN ICE GIRL."

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# Rose Hits in 37th Game to Tie NL Record

By Joseph Durso  
NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) —

in a field where he once was used as a bully, Pete Rose received a three-minute standing ovation at Shea Stadium last night when he tied the National League record by hitting in his 37th game.

It was almost five years after fans of the New York Mets had thrown bottles at Rose after a fight second base in the playoff for the pennant. But this time, he was surrounded by cheering crowds, celebrities, microphones and special "Pete Rose fact sheets," and he

said with appreciation, "Just like Foreign."

Rose was 0 for 3 when he went to bat in the seventh inning with the score tied at 2-2 and lined the 1-ball-1-strike pitch into left field for a single and a share in the record. Cincinnati went on to win, 5-4.

The game was stopped while the applause continued, and Rose lifted a red batting helmet from his head to acknowledge the up roar.

The 37-year-old third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds made his second tumultuous appearance of the baseball season in Shea as he pursued the record. In his first late

in April, he was closing in on the 3,000th hit of his 16-year career. Though he did not get it here, he rattled the rafters by hitting three home runs and two singles in one game.

So he already ranked as an attraction when he faced Pat Zachry of the Mets, who was Rose's teammate until the Reds traded the right-hander to New York 13 months ago. They both knew the arithmetic of the streak, too: Rose started hitting on June 14. He kept hitting for 30 straight games before arriving in town, he made 56 hits and batted .372 as a streaker, and

now he stood one hit away from tying the league record, set in 1945 by Tommy Holmes of the Boston Braves.

## Holmes on Hand

Holmes, 61, was on hand last night, as director of community relations for the Mets, and he found that Rose was making him a celebrity 33 years after the fact. Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, was there, too. And when Rose stepped to the plate, as the leadoff batter in the game, the crowd gave him a standing ovation.

He responded by hitting a solid,

high fly to center field, and was 0 for 1. Two innings later, with Paul Moskow on first base and nobody out, he bounded to deep shortstop and into a force play at second base, and was 0 for 2. Two innings later, with two Reds on base and one out, he faked a bunt, then lifted another high fly to Lee Mazzilli in center, and was 0 for 3.

"I hit down on the ball," Rose explained, analyzing the style that has produced 3,090 hits, all for the Cincinnati Reds. "But in Shea last April, I got three up and they went all the way. Still, I'm no singles hitter. I've got over 550 doubles, and led the league in doubles three years."

## Same Pitching

"Are they pitching me the same as before the streak? They've got it if they want to win the game. Behind me, they've got to face guys like Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan. So they've got to try to win the game, not just stop the streak."

To the rest of the Reds, all the attention lavished on Rose's streak did not produce any great distractions or resentment — not for a team that had won four pennants in seven years and always attracted attention.

"It's great for the Reds," said Johnny Bench, the catcher. "He wants to get 200 hits in a season for the 10th time, other guys want to bat in 100, and the ambitions do not. Besides, Pete was born to hit, that's his life. He doesn't show much tension, but he moves around more quickly in the field now. He's thinking of one thing: hitting."

## No Grumbling

"We're all used to his hitting," said Fred Norman, the No. 1 left-handed pitcher for the Reds. "But this is getting like a World Series now. For any man to hit in 36 games in a row is unbelievable. As a feat, it outranks pitching a no-hitter. It takes great strength every day."

"To us guys on the team," said Dave Concepcion, the shortstop, "it seems that Pete's getting hits every day, anyway. He's always setting records or getting into streaks. We don't notice much change until people say he's nearing a record. That's what Pete Rose does: he hits."

## Major League Standings

By Murray Chass

KANSAS CITY, July 25 (NYT) — Billy Martin, a tempestuous street fighter who had been dismissed from three previous major league managerial jobs, tearfully resigned last night from the one managerial job that he always yearned for — the one with the Yankees.

Bob Lemon, who served as Yankees' pitching coach in 1976, was named to replace Martin. Lemon, a Hall of Fame pitcher, was dismissed only 24 days ago by the Chicago White Sox. The 57-year-old Lemon, an easy-going man whose personality is the opposite of Martin's, played with Al Rosen, the Yankee president, in Cleveland.

Rosen said that no terms had been determined but that Lemon would manage for "the balance of the season and I hope, too." Lemon is to join the team today.



Billy Martin weeps as he announces resignation.

## Major League Standings

By United Press International

	W	L	Pct.	GB.
Boston	52	33	.606	—
Albuquerque	57	38	.590	5.5
Baltimore	54	39	.585	9.5
New York	52	41	.575	12.5
Detroit	50	47	.515	13.5
Cleveland	45	50	.474	17.5
Toronto	35	61	.367	29

Men's Results  
Seattle 1, Toronto 0, 1st  
Seattle 2, Toronto 2, 2nd  
Minnesota 3, Boston 4, 3rd  
Detroit 4, Atlanta 3, 2nd  
California 5, Cleveland 4, 16 innnings  
Detroit 4, Oakland 1  
Kansas City 5, New York 2  
Chicago 3, Milwaukee 1  
Milwaukee 4, Atlanta 6  
Tuesday's Games  
California (First 23) of Cleveland (Patchen 7-6)  
Seattle (Abbott 3-7) of Toronto (Underwood 5-7)  
New York (Gultry 14-1) of Kansas City (Seltz 11-1)  
Oakland (Brooks 9-7) or Detroit 4-4 of Detroit (Wilson 4-8)  
Milwaukee (Rodriguez 3-3) of Chicago (Schuster 3-4)  
Boston (Lee 10-4) of Minnesota (Erickson 9-4)  
Baltimore (Kerrigan 9-0) of Texas (Alexander 4-4)  
Baltimore 4, Indians 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
East

	W	L	Pct.	GB.
Philadelphia	53	40	.570	—
Chicago	49	46	.565	5
Pittsburgh	47	46	.565	6
Montreal	43	52	.476	10
New York	40	55	.446	14
St. Louis	39	61	.394	17

San Francisco  
Seattle  
Los Angeles  
San Diego  
Atlanta  
Houston  
Men's Results  
Cincinnati 5, New York 3  
Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 1  
Houston 4, Montreal 5  
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2  
Tuesday's Games  
Atlanta (Patchen 1-5) of Philadelphia (Christen-  
sen 7-8)  
Cincinnati (Hume 4-9) of New York (Swain 2-8)  
Montreal (Fruman 5-7) of Houston (Robie 4-0)  
Philadelphia (Kison 3-2) of San Diego (Gwin-  
ett 5-7)  
Chicago (Resch 9-7) of Los Angeles (Rhe-  
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# Observer

## Scrappy Maestro

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As usual, fiery temperaments were flaring among members of the New York Yankees Opera Company. The decision of the scrappy little maestro, Billy Martin, to present "La Traviata" that night had irritated many of the company's stars, most of whom preferred to do Wagnerian opera because it kept them on stage longer than the Italian works.

Gratia Nettles was particularly annoyed because he had been scheduled to play the role of Alfredo. "I don't want to play Alfredo," he told the opera writers. "I want to play third base." This uncooperative attitude was characteristic of Nettles. In the old days at the Yankee Stadium he had always insisted on playing baseball instead of the opera-bouffe that was the Yankees' claim to fame. His insistence on playing baseball at every possible opportunity had kept his salary down at a time when more flexible performers were being paid fortunes for his trioncs.

The scrappy little maestro's biggest problem, however, centered upon Reggie Jackson, whose feelings had been hurt because he was not scheduled to play "La Traviata" as the opera writers had written 5,000 times was "a proud man."

The inference that the scrappy little maestro thought Jackson's soprano incompetent to meet the demands of *Violetta's* "Sempre libra" had stung his fiery pride. What was worse, the role had been assigned to Thurman Munson, who had offended the proud Jackson years before by accusing him of loosing through the third act of *Boris Godunov*.

The question that preoccupied the opera pages of the New York press was whether Munson would shave his mustache before going on as *Violetta*.

\* \* \*

Opera owner George Steinbrenner had asked Maestro Martin to crack down on superstars who wore beards and mustaches while playing soprano leads. In fact, he had recently been a typical crisis



# The Mails Go Through in Switzerland

By Calla Corner

BERN (IHT) — On Nov. 3, 1950, an Air India jet enroute from Calcutta to Geneva hit Mount Blanc and exploded, scattering its contents over Europe's highest mountain. This past June, a group of French climbers found a mail sack from the plane containing 60 perfectly preserved letters.

The sack was delivered to the French postal authorities in Paris, where the Swiss PTT (Post, Telephone & Telegraph) was notified. PTT officials were on the next plane to Paris to recover the 23 letters destined for Switzerland. Several of the letters were delivered to commercial enterprises but only one of the private addressees was still alive after nearly three decades, 86-year-old Dr. Martha Voegeli of Thun. The postman arrived at her chateau, as he does every day, with the letter that had been written by one of her former colleagues in a hospital that she had founded in Calcutta in 1924.

Although this "better late than never" delivery was reported in the Swiss papers with much fanfare, it was not a publicity gimmick of the PTT, says PTT public relations man Daniel Cuche. "Our postal service assures its users that the contents of letters will remain secret until delivered and the fact that 28 years had lapsed and that the letters have an important philatelic value does not alter our code."

The efficiency of the Swiss postal system is almost as much a part of Swiss folklore as the Matterhorn, and the yellow and black postal buses and VW Beetles have become Swiss symbols as much as the alphorn. It is a little-known fact that every child in Switzerland who writes to Santa Claus will receive an answer to his letter and a small gift of stamps from the PTT. But anyone who regularly uses the Swiss postal system knows that a letter mailed anywhere in Switzerland one day will reach its destination, if not the same day, no later than the following morning.

Mr. Cuche says that Switzerland's size plays the major role in the PTT's efficiency but adds that there are more postal employees for the country's population (1,641 inhabitants per post-



The frontispiece of a diligence schedule from Fribourg.

al employee compared to 5,423 inhabitants per Dutch postal employee) than anywhere else in the world. This goes for post offices too, with Switzerland having 3,903 for a population of 6.5 million while Italy, whose postal system is notoriously bad, has only 13,744 for a population of close to 56 million. Added to these figures is the important fact that the Swiss are by nature efficient.

The first European postal system was under the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus, who instituted the *curius publicus*, a relay of posts at intervals of 2 to 4 miles, joined by mounted runners. As parts of Switzerland were under Roman occupation, the Roman system was responsible for main delivery routes between major Roman cities such as Geneva and Avenches and over into Italy, through the Grand St. Bernard, the Simplon and the St. Gotthard passes.

Fischer's descendants were the first to start a service of diligences in 1735 between Zurich and Bern. These carriages, carrying up to 24 passengers in addition to the mail, were painted yellow and black. The transport of passengers gave the Fischer postal service an added revenue, and the postal bus of today, tooting their melodious horns on Alpine bends, are the direct descendants of these early, brightly colored carriages. The postal bus still remains a profitable adjunct to the PTT.

The institution of postal carriages called for improving road conditions and during the 19th century the mountain roads and passes of Switzerland were carved. There were soon very few places in one of nature's more inaccessible wonderlands that couldn't be reached by a Swiss mailman.

Although Switzerland is opening itself up to better methods of communication, the country's political situation was holding it back from forming a united postal service that would

enable the Swiss in Geneva to contact those in Zurich by means of a stamp. Up until the 19th century, each canton had its own system of taxes, money, weights and measures and customs duties, not to mention their own methods of postal delivery.

In 1798, officials of the politically unstable confederation attempted to organize a federal system for the post. Taxes were made uniform but all other projects came to no avail. Each canton still wanted to be responsible for itself and for the majority of the 19 cantons the postal systems were thought of as methods of revenue rather than as public services. Mail could be delivered great distances without much ado, as this is where the profits lay, but local deliveries were few and far between.

The situation changed for the better in 1848 with the founding of the Confederation, when the federal government took over, forcing the cantons to collaborate and enabling the establishment of new and more efficient services. Stamps were introduced in 1850, followed by money orders in 1861, an express service in 1868 and postal checks in 1906. Switzerland started using a postal code in 1964.

The introduction of trains and lake steamers in the mid-19th century, followed by a regular air mail service between Geneva and Zurich in 1919, when added to the new services gave Switzerland the efficient base upon which it operates today.

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The Swiss PTT in the 19th century, Bern PTT Museum, through August; the Transport Museum, Lucerne, Sept. 27-Nov. 26.

# PEOPLE: South African Model Is Miss Universe

Margaret Gardner, an 18-year-old blonde from Cape Town, has been voted Miss Universe for 1978 in a pageant in Acapulco, Mexico. Miss Gardner, a 5-foot-10, 135-pound model, is the first winner from South Africa. Miss U.S.A., Judi Andersen, 20, of Honolulu, came in second. The other three finalists were Guillermina Cruz Domenech, Miss Spain; Cecilia Rodhe, Miss Sweden; and Svegey Saenz, Miss Colombia. Miss Spain was second runner-up. The show was televised and was beamed to almost 50 other countries via satellite. Harold Glasser, president of Miss Universe, Inc., said earlier that the show would even be shown in Saudi Arabia, where "it is illegal for a woman to appear in public in a bathing suit." The 1977 winner, Janelle Commissiong of Trinidad-Tobago, the first black to win the title, crowned the new Miss Universe before a television audience estimated at 600 million. Previous winners came from a wide range of countries during the 27-year history of the pageant. There were winners from Israel and Lebanon, but most came from Europe and Latin America. Four Miss Universe winners came from the United States, the most from any country. There had been seven winners from Europe, most from the Nordic countries, and six from Latin America. Oriental beauties won four times. The new Miss Universe receives about \$50,000 in prizes and is committed to a yearlong series of personal appearances throughout the world. The contestants have been in Mexico for almost a month, longer than for any previous pageant. The buildup for the event was marked by bickering among organizers and claims by several contestants that they were badly treated by the Mexican press. Miss Peru was accused of having been married and given birth — which she and pageant officials denied. Miss Argentina was quoted as saying she would seek political asylum in Mexico. She denied saying it. The Mexican government spent about \$1 million on the pageant, but expected to recover most of its expenses from ticket sales and local promotions. It also received prime-time television exposure for tourist attractions in the country.



Margaret Gardner

said Monday, "I really am, I have no teeth broken bones." However, M was beaten about the eyes by or more men who jumped him side his home, and doctors say he may be some weeks before he knows whether his eyes were permanently damaged. His representative, who got a "get-well" telephone call from Pres Carter, lost his billfold, wristwatch and \$100 in cash to the robbers.

President Carter tried, when took office, to cut back on some of the bureaucratic form-filling characters government, with dramatically discernible result. Now Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain has announced his own set of official form-filling, which he decreed must be reduced. He issued an unusual order to government to get rid of unnecessary forms to simplify those that must remain. "I am not satisfied that enough being done," he said, adding he was particularly interested taking some of the form-filling necessities. To put teeth in his call, Callaghan appointed a watch team in the Department of Industry to check on the output of plicated forms. Now, the question is: Will the watchdogs devolve to report on form-filling.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

Recuperating in Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital after being mugged, the U.S. House minority whip, Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois,

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